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••ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Industry Says No—Yes

Belgium Grants Reich Arms

Woman Gets High Ohio Bench

Austria Heads Democracy Out

Boston Vigilantes Face Crime

California Needy Find Riches

WASHINGTON hears arguments for and against compliance with the President's appeal for shorter hours, more employment, more wages. As the House Labor Committee approves a compulsory 30-hour-week bill, R. G. Patterson, automotive authority, declares reduction in hours might mean layoff of higher paid employees. J. M. Wells, of the chinaware, says there can be no arbitrary reducing. Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant, states that business men "are committing suicide in urging the impossibility of better wages and shorter hours." Henry Ford says the way to hire more men is to create more markets and that, presently, men with new jobs will furnish the new markets. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson declares neither the President nor he meant that industry "is to be placed in a procrustean bed by ukase or fiat"—Which probably means, Go easy and find the right way.

¶ Belgium announces that it will not oppose re-armament of Germany, thus breaking with France's point of view. So says the Premier after a Parliamentary declaration brands opposition as futile. Senator De Dordolot cites statistics to prove Germany is already re-arming and will in a few months have equality in air forces, poison gas, and defensive military equipment. Sensational statements these, and they point again the dangers of the long quibbling and no agreeing on arms—Europe's peace and safety shout for a frank understanding.

¶ Germany, if Belgium's charges are true, might point to what three great democracies do in a day. The United States Senate passes the Vinson-Trammell bill, expected to add $750,000,000 to naval expenditures already approved. Britain's new naval budget runs to $286,000,000, its largest since 1928. The French naval committee sanctions a 26,000-ton battleship, more submarines, a destroyer, a flock of war planes. Italy, making arms building plans, opens night classes in machine gunning for lads between 14 and 18—If Germany is arming, it certainly should apologize.

¶ A Chicago jury convicts Dr. Alice L. Wynekoop of murder. She is the second American woman doctor convicted on that charge in a week. Simultaneously Ohio sees elevation by the President of Miss Florence E. Allen to be a judge of the Sixth Circuit Court, the highest post ever attained by a woman in the judiciary. On the same day Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the President's wife, goes flying overseas to see how her well-known ideas of child welfare may help backward children in Puerto Rico. More and more this becomes a woman's world—How soon will right-thinking women reduce wrong-thinking women to the vanishing point?

¶ Austria sees the Diet of the Province of Carinthia yield almost dictatorial powers to five of its members. The nine Austrian "lands" have enjoyed local autonomy; Carinthia's action is the first step in eliminating democracy. Soon, apparently, no democratic islands will remain in an absolutist sea. Such is the sad, mad trend in many lands. Democracy, won through centuries of struggle and blood, has not failed, but a human weakness is blinding bewildered men—Haunted humans are willing to let go and let George do it.

¶ Atchison, Kan., reports scores of families fleeing from sudden flooding of the Missouri River. Water swells out of the ice-jammed stream along a 45-mile front, demanding instant desertion of homes. Above St. Joseph, Mo., an ice jam backs up another flood. At Medford, Mass., two boys floating down the Mystic River on a cake of ice are rescued by a policeman poling out on another cake. A dozen states wrestle with freshets. But it's really the muted trumpeting of glorious spring—Look through the window at all that wonderful sunshine going on outdoors.

¶ Boston sees sober-faced citizens gather at the City Club and plan to fight banditry out of Massachusetts. This first massed drive on crime by outraged men and women at once gets results. A state-wide "Scotland Yard" is approved. After police regulation, these "Vigilantes" will consider the courts. Mostly, they will labor with legislators. "Give us right laws!" begs Governor Ely—Citizens, outraged to alertness, can give their Commonwealth anything it needs.

¶ California hears that the white substance gathered on Bolinas beach by six poor families is ambergris and will bring them $100,000. Needy residents of the village north of San Francisco thought the curious flotsam might be valuable and the children joined the parents in combing the sands. Ambergris, emitted by whales, is worth $27 an ounce to perfumers—Inland beaches, too, disclose their own ambergris when poor folks have faith to lay hold on any hopeful thing they see.

Judicial Pioneer

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Standiford, Cleveland

Judge Florence E. Allen

Roosevelt Places Ohio Woman Judge On Federal Bench

President Adds to List of Women Recognized for Public Service

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 7—Adding to the unprecedented list of women he has appointed to high executive posts, President Roosevelt yesterday turned to the judicial field, naming Judge Florence E. Allen of Ohio to be United States Circuit Judge for the Sixth Circuit.

Judge Allen comes to the federal bench after two four-year terms of service as judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio. She received her law training at the University of Chicago and at New York University, and began the practice of law in Cleveland in 1914.

The only other woman serving on the Federal Bench at the present time is Miss Genevieve R. Cline, appointed in the spring of 1928 as associate judge of the United States Customs Court. Judge Allen is the only woman who has served on a State Supreme Court.

Another high legal post in the Federal Government is held by Miss Annabel Matthews of Gainesville, Ga., who has been a member of the United States Board of Tax Appeals since 1929.

President Roosevelt also sent to the Senate today the nomination of Mrs. Bernice Pyke of Cleveland, to be collector of customs in that city.

One Sea 'Monster' Sadly Deflated By Expert's Diagnosis

PARIS, March 7 (AP)—A natural scientist apparently has exploded the hopes of monster seekers. His verdict is that at least one of the "sea monsters" found near Cherbourg is just a very large dogfish.

Professor Petit of the Museum of Paris made his announcement after an examination of a mysterious marine animal washed ashore last week on the Querqueville rocks, near Cherbourg.

After the remains of this find had been shipped to Paris, another creature of the same type was found by Norman coastal folk 13 miles from the scene of the first discovery—at Greville.

Fast upon the news of this new wonder yesterday came word from Urville that the remains of a monster 15 feet long and boasting neither head nor tail had been found.

Then, with crowds rushing to view the washed-up strangers, tales began trickling in of other similar finds at various points along the coast.

Ice Splits Barracks On Bering Sea Floes

MOSCOW, March 7 (AP)—A radio message received by the Government Relief Commission said that a newly erected wooden barracks was split in two by the cracking ice in sub-zero weather, where 89 men are marooned on an ice floe in the Bering Sea.

The 89 men, with ten women and two children, took refuge on the ice when their ship, the Cheliuskin, sank. They were members of the Wrangel Island expedition of Prof. Otto Schmidt. The women and children have been rescued.

Fifty of the men, said the radio message from Professor Schmidt, were sleeping in the structure when it was torn asunder, but returned and began repairing the walls and roof of the building, which is now two separate structures. The women and children were rescued by plane. Other planes, several ships and a large number of dog teams are working to save those still marooned.

NRA Monopoly Charged

LANCASTER, Ohio, March 7 (AP)—Likening the Roosevelt program to the "philosophy of Stalin and Marx," Representative Harold McGugin (R.) of Kansas yesterday uttered a plea for the election of "at least enough Republican Congressmen to check this headlong plunge into a new experiment."

He charged that the "NRA is playing into the hands of monopoly and giving advantage to the large institutions, all to the detriment of the smaller institutions."

Braintree's Low Power Rates Under Municipal Ownership Intrigue Framingham People

Committee Finds Street Lighting Charge of 6 Cents Under Private Operation and 1½ at Braintree—Other Similar Variances

The following article, third in a series on public utilities, cites a specific instance of well-directed municipal ownership. All government-owned ventures are not so successful. "But if one can do it—why can't they all?" the consumer demands.

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

FRAMINGHAM, Mass.—Mr. Jones of this town paid his monthly electric bill of $12.47 the other day with reluctance. He had heard over the back-yard fence that Mr. Smith of the neighboring town of Braintree was paying half as much for the same amount of electricity. And someone had told him that Braintree's rates had dropped all through the depression.

Mr. Jones was piqued. The depression was no less severe on him than on Mr. Smith. And electric bills, while small beside other living costs, dragged enough out of his pocketbook to have paid the taxes on his house.

So the Framingham consumer investigated.

He found that Braintree had one of the oldest publicly-owned electric plants in the Commonwealth, dating back to 1892; Mr. Jones gets his current through the private-owned corporation feeding the Greater Boston area.

Comparative production costs between the two systems show little difference. But where Framingham pays over 6 cents per kilowatt hour for street lighting, Mr. Jones learned, Braintree is assessed 1½ cents.

In 1932, Framingham customers paid to the private utility $468,765.45; at the Braintree rates it would have cost them $165,160.80.

Braintree's plant claims to produce and deliver as much electricity on an investment of $46,500 as the private system does on an investment of $180,000.

These figures were furnished by a Framingham investigating committee interested in making this town the forty-second in Massachusetts to handle its own electricity.

"Ah—but the municipal plant doesn't pay taxes," is the retort of private business.

Framingham's answer is that Braintree saves enough on street lighting alone to make up for the loss of taxes that a private plant would have to pay.

In fact, the Framingham commit-

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Graft and Lobby Inquiries Get In Overtime Work

President Names Darrow to Prevent Monopoly in NRA Setup

The Washington Day

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 7—While national attention focused on the crisis in the NRA, and as President Roosevelt signalized the dearth of other news by holding the shortest press conference in his Administration, the graft and lobbying investigators got in some overtime work.

But, first gun in the reform-the-NRA-drive, President Roosevelt this afternoon established by executive order, the National Recovery Review Board, under chairmanship of the veteran liberal, Mr. Clarence Darrow, to protect the consumer against monopolistic tendencies of the whole NRA set-up.

Lobbying: Resignation of his political jobs by Mr. Arthur R. Mullen, Democratic national committeeman from Nebraska, vice-president of the national committee, and at the same time a rising Washington lawyer and legislative agent, was the biggest feature thus far stuck in the caps of those conducting President Roosevelt's drive against political lawyers.

Mr. Mullen, a former Nebraska Goevrnor, had been indignantly refusing to resign his party jobs, under strong fire from the White House. He was an original and strong Roosevelt supporter, floor leader at Chicago, and had refused appointive jobs to continue his growing Washington law practice.

There had been no attempt to conceal the White House desire for his resignation. Now that it comes, a friendly exchange of letters between "Dear Arthur," and "Dear Mr. President" smooths the parting path. It is forecast that Mr. Mullen will enter the Nabraska senatorial fight. For the present, however, the spectacle ends of a leading party committeeman representing for presumably appropriate fees private interests having favors to ask or advantages to seek in Congress or government departments.

Mr. Mullen himself denied that his law practice was of objectionable character. He admitted, however, that hordes of political lawyers had

(Continued on Page 8, Column 4)

Poland and Reich End Tariff War With Trade Pact

Action of France's Ally Regarded Unfavorably by Roumanians

The mutual trade treaty which Germany and Poland signed today is a logical aftermath to the 10-year nonaggression pact which the two nations signed in January.

Although it terminates an eight-year period of tariff hostilities with trade concessions agreeable to both countries, other European nations are not so enthusiastic about the new accords.

Roumania in particular, which is anxious to have France maintain its dominant place in European affairs, regards the German-Polish amity agreements as an effort on the part of Germany to end friction on the eastern frontier in order to center its attention on other borders.

WARSAW, Poland, March 7 (AP)—Germany and Poland ended their tariff war today with a mutual trade treaty.

It was signed by Col. Joseph Beck, Foreign Minister of Poland, and Herr Hans Adolf von Moltke, German Minister, and becomes effective March 15.

The signature concludes 8½ years of friction over irksome customs

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Things Present

The former general manager of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America knows the facts surrounding the sudden cancellation of the air mail contracts; and he tells them in the Weekly Magazine Section. And if you are a woman, ponder the article "Can Women's Clubs Survive?" It should be a good topic for your next meeting.

The Monitor's disclosure of conditions in the American Foreign Service—"diplomacy in rags"—has evoked some important letters. These are collected under the heading "Should Diplomats Eat?" on the Editorial Page.

The promised "How to Look Your Best" series gets off to an interesting start on the Women's Activities Page today, the subject being "Keynotes of Distinctive Dress."

Your friend who is studying Spanish will thank you for drawing to his attention the article and its translation on the Home Forum Page.

And Things to Come

Thursday brings the Young Folks' Page, a collection of the best Cartoons of the Week, and a continuation of With the Inventors.

Sea of Absolutism in Austria Engulfs Last Democratic Isle

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, March 7—The Province or "land" of Carinthia this afternoon through its local Diet elected a new Provincial Government consisting of five members to which the Diet gave almost dictatorial powers. Thus is practically completed the first step in the process of eliminating democracy from the Austrian provinces.

According to the old constitution, Austria consisted of nine lands. Each enjoyed much local autonomy and government by a local Diet elected by the people. When Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss inaugurated the dictatorship a year ago, the status of these provincial governments remained largely unchanged, so that in spite of all edicts and decrees of the central powers, the provincial capitals did almost what they pleased. They had only federal police officials appointed by the Chancellor.

In order to do away with these democratic islands in the absolutistic sea and put an end to the administrative confusion which the Heimwehr alleged resulted from a too uncoördinated system, the Heimwehr launched its revolution at Innsbrück the last days of January, demanding all local diets and all political parties be abolished and that the provinces be subjected to an authoritarian régime directed from Vienna.

Strenuous Objections

Since the Austrian provinces have enjoyed autonomy for many centuries and retained the right to a large degree of local self-government even during the darkest days of imperial absolutism, they objected to this drastic demand. However, the Fascists were greatly aided by the dramatic crushing of the Socialist Party in February, and the provincial Diets, unable to withstand the march toward absolutism, succumbed one after another, virtually dissolving themselves and turning their power over to small authoritarian committees.

The Province of Carinthia, where the local governor is noted for his National-Socialist sympathies, was the last to give way. This governor refused for several days to resign, but at last was forced out, and today a Heimwehr man, a General in the old Austrian army, was put in his place.

Thus was accomplished what one may call the "gleichschaltung" (drastic unification) of Austrian politics which was brought about by Austrian rather than Prussian methods—that is, by little display of force and more by argument and concession. In most cases the Diets were induced to effect their own abolition or suspension, and several former provincial governors retain their posts under the new system.

Heimwehr Power Grows

The change denotes appreciable strengthening of the Heimwehr in the provinces.

It is supposed to have been made on the basis of the new corporative

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World Powers Line Up in New Race for Arms

U. S., England, France Act to Add Thousands of Tons to War Fleets

Italy Also Is Alert

Programs Now Formative With Only Money Needed to Open Competition of Ruin

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 7—Three great democracies are preparing to add to the burden of destroyers, airplanes, airplane carriers and heavy cruisers which their taxpayers are already carrying.

Observers see in the triple events of yesterday the stage setting for another and bigger armament race, which is scheduled to begin hot on the heels of the termination of the London treaty Dec. 31, 1936, unless in the meantime world statesmen manage to do something about it. Business revival will otherwise make more funds available for battleships, it is felt.

An indication of the kind of burdens which the prospective race will entail was given in the simultaneous announcement of big prospective warship increases in Washington, London and Paris.

To the United States, the Vinson bill, passed by the Senate yesterday by 65 to 18, is expected to cost as much as $750,000,000 or more in additional navy expenditures.

London and Paris Vigilant

In London, a naval budget calling for four new cruisers, one aircraft carrier, nine destroyers and one submarine was submitted, with total estimates around $286,000,000—the largest naval budget since 1928.

In Paris, a naval committee sanctioned a 26,000-ton battleship, a strengthened air force, a couple of new submarines, and a destroyer.

In Rome, also, there was every indication that the Government of Premier Benito Mussolini would join the new world naval race.

The Vinson bill, passed yesterday by the Senate, overtopped all the other programs. It was the biggest bill for naval construction passed by both Houses in the United States since the World War.

The Vinson-Trammell bill, already passed by the House, provides for "a full treaty navy" on a 7-year building program. This will include—

Replacement airplane carrier—one, 15,000 ton, $23,180,000. Replacement destroyers—99,200 tons, $250,381,600. Replacement submarines — 35,530 tons, $106,767,650.

Total, $380,329,250.

The foregoing cost estimates were made for the House and are now expected to be increased greatly because of rising prices. Beginning of actual construction next fiscal year must await appropriations, the bill merely authorizing the work.

In addition, the President is authorized to construct aircraft "in numbers commensurate with a treaty navy."

Just what this means is not clear,

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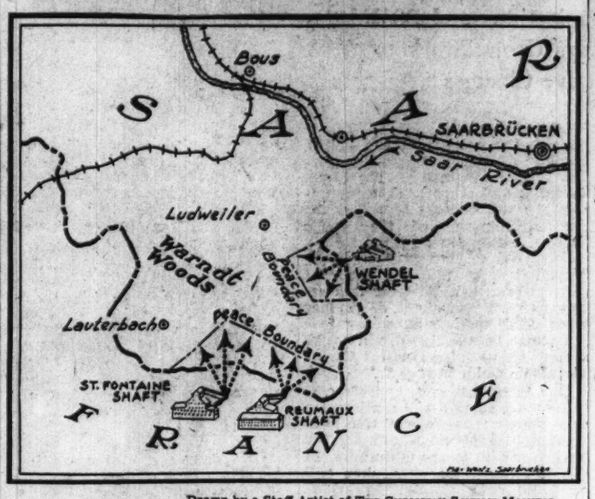
Coal Shafts Pierce Saar Frontiers



Drawn by a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Map Shows Location of Important Mines

Saar Agreement Involves Tariffs And Coal Mines

Important Issues Await Adjustment Between France and Reich

The Saar

Last of Four Articles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEUNKIRCHEN—A number of complicated economic problems increase the difficulties of political agreement between France and Germany as to the future of the Saar.

These problems concern the future ownership of the coal mines, the interdependence of Saar coal and Lorraine iron ore, and commercial and tariff relations between France and the Saar, if and when it is incorporated into the German Reich.

The Saar coal mines were handed over absolutely to France as compensation for the damages done by the German armies during the World War in the mining areas round Lens and Valenciennes. But it is specially stated in the Versailles Treaty that they can be repurchased by Germany at a price in gold, to be fixed by three experts, one of whom is French, another German, and the third, neither French nor German, but the nominee of the League of Nations' Council.

13,000,000 Tons a Year

These mines produced in 1913 7 per cent of Germany's total demand for anthracite and 1½ per cent of the world's total production. The postwar output has been roughly 13,000,000 tons a year, from about 30 mines employing about 70,000 miners. In the whole Saar coal area it is estimated that down to a depth of 1500 meters there are 8,000,000,000 to 10,000,000,000 tons of coal still untapped.

The mines have been valued at varying amounts from 1,000,000,000 French francs to double that amount. Determination of the price to be paid for these mines will naturally have to take into consideration wear and tear, the diminution of the coal deposits, and improvements and the amount of capital invested in them by the French during the past 15 years.

Complicated as are such questions they are after all only in the nature of technicalities similar to those attendant upon any such business transactions anywhere. But to them must also be added another factor, namely, that in a district like the Warndt, the frontier between the Saar and Lorraine cuts across the coal areas and runs between the coal seams and the shafts sunk for bringing up that coal. Thus, for example, three meters from the frontier, on French territory, a shaft sunk at Reaumeaux raises coal which comes from Saar territory.

Areas Mutually Dependent

The Saarländer apparently had no legal means of preventing this since it was sanctioned by the League in a 99 years' lease. Below the Warndt woods lies a coal seam one mile long and seven meters thick, which the Prussian state mining authorities had left untapped before the war.

The coal and iron industries of the Saar and the neighboring

(Continued on Page 14, Column 1)

Mrs. Roosevelt Revels in Colors Over West Indies

Enjoying Every Minute of Flight From Miami to Puerto Rico

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands, March 7 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and her party of friends aboard the airliner American Clipper arrived here at 2 p. m., E. S. T., from San Juan, Puerto Rico, completing a flight which began yesterday from Miami.

ABOARD THE AMERICAN CLIPPER, March 7 (AP)—Mrs. Roosevelt reveled, with a laugh on her lips and a shine in her eyes, in the first over-ocean flight ever taken by a President's wife, from Miami to San Juan, Puerto Rico.

She wrote a little, read a little, chatted at length with Prof. Rexford G. Tugwell, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, bound, like herself, to Puerto Rico to study its problems.

But most of the time her eyes were on the ever-changing hues of the seascape spread so far below that this giant plane, the one that Lindbergh flew in inaugurating the clipper service, cast but a miniature shadow of itself on the water. Its wing span is 117 feet.

Every phase of the air adventure she fully flavored—the long and foamy takeoff from Miami, taxiing far out into the water, then rising soaringly over its airport, then seas of as many shades as a sunset, but different colors, greens and blues and purples and grays.

When the coral reefs came into view, they made a futuristic contrast pattern. Whitely green the roofs were—and dappled of surface and the pools beside them were deep purple.

"I think this trip is perfectly beautiful—and those colors are lovely," said Mrs. Roosevelt.

Once on the way, the fire fish came gleaming to the surface, burning their best in broad daylight, and sometimes streaming scintillations in their wake.

Mrs. Roosevelt thought they were lovely too.

She said she'd never been to Cuba before, though she'd cruised with her husband in a houseboat along the Florida coast.

In romantic Haiti she took great interest, but "purely as a tourist," she said.

The language aboard was nautical. The purser told the passengers the rate of speed they were going in terms of knots. It averaged about 105 knots.

Stratosphere Trip To Start 'Way Inland'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—The next stratosphere flight will be "way out on the prairies," according to Capt. A. W. Stevens, noted aerial photographer, who made a hurried trip to Akron recently from Wright Field, Dayton, for a brief inspection of the huge stratosphere balloon now under construction here.

"The stratosphere flight, with Maj. William E. Kepner as chief balloonist, will be started either in the vicinity of Cheyenne, Wyo., or Rapid City, S. D.," Captain Stevens said. "Akron is too close to the Atlantic Ocean for safety." He said he didn't think the Dakota winds would cause any trouble.

The next attempt to reach the stratosphere cannot be made before June, owing to the great size of the balloon, which is of 3,000,000 cubic foot capacity, work on which is progressing favorably, he said. The balloon was designed in December, and work on its construction was started in January.

Mrs. Coolidge in Movie Post

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 7—Mrs. Calvin Coolidge has accepted the honorary vice-presidency of the Motion Picture Research Council, it was announced by Mrs. August Belmont, president, today. Mrs. Coolidge is also acting as chairman of the committee of national organizations and as such is inviting presidents of all organizations interested in better films to coöperate in carrying out the council's program. Mrs. Coolidge, it was stated, is especially interested in motion pictures for children.

New Vigilantes Organized For Massachusetts

200 Irate Citizens Form Committee to Arouse Public Opinion

They'll Go Unarmed

Centralization of Authority in Waging Relentless War on Gangs Planned

Massachusetts at last has its Vigilantes. But it's a new kind. Its members won't carry guns. They won't go out in a mob to string suspects to tree limbs.

Rather, this new group, which has named itself the Massachusetts Committee for Public Safety, will use one of the strongest and most effective weapons known to civilization in its effort to curb crime. It will arouse and coördinate public opinion behind a well laid-out plan of legislation.

The Commonwealth's "outraged citizenry" thus directs its energy toward a strengthening of the law instead of taking the law into its own hands, a practice which the West knew so well in its early days.

200 Organize

Some 200 persons summoned from throughout the State by Prof. Frank L. Simpson and others sponsoring the venture, met and organized yesterday at the Boston City Club. Quickly they unified themselves for the "rebellion" against gangland. Col. William J. Keville was elected permanent chairman and other officers were named, and rules and regulations decided upon.

The legislative plan, read by Professor Simpson, formerly head of the State Crime Commission, embodied many of the basic suggestions of the report of that commission, and of plans proposed by Mr. Joseph E. Warner, State Attorney-General, and Gov. Joseph B. Ely.

In a nutshell it seeks a coördination of police activities and a centralization of police authority throughout the State in the case of major crimes, just as have these numerous other plans. A state "Scotland Yard," the idea generally has been termed.

It was emphasized by Professor Simpson, Governor Ely, Mr. Warner, and Brig.-Gen. Daniel Needham, Commissioner of Public Safety, who also addressed the meeting, that there is no intention of usurping the powers of local police officials.

Recommendations

The recommendation provides for a Commission of Public Safety, composed of the State Commissioner of Public Safety and four associate commissioners, probably municipal chiefs of police. Under it, the present state police would be retained as a mobile force and the state detective bureau would be increased and improved.

Another provision is a state police training school under control of the commission. Local police chiefs would continue to be appointed locally, Professor Simpson pointed out, but would be governed by Civil Service requirements and would be required to have certification from the training school.

"It seems to me," the Governor said, "we have reached the proper stage at which to arouse the public mind to the necessity of a complete reorganization of the police forces of the Commonwealth. . . . If the Commonwealth finds it possible to set up an organization that will keep policemen from being shot down in the street in broad daylight, they ought to welcome it."

Strike Held Off By Auto Workers To Allow Parley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLINT, Mich., March 7—Unionized auto workers, ready to walk out of the Buick and Fisher plants, responded quickly last night to President Roosevelt's plea for coöperation. They held in abeyance the strike called by one union which might have spread to the entire automobile industry, crippling the recovery program.

"We are backing up the Government and the last thing we want to do is strike," declared Mr. Frank J. Dillon, A. F. of L. organizer.

Mr. Dillon also referred to the meeting March 4 to be attended by representatives of both employers and employees. Decision to call this meeting, thus averting a far-reaching strike, followed a conference in Washington between Senator Robert F. Wagner, chairman of the Labor Board; Mr. Alvan Macauley, president of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce; Mr. William S. Knudsen, executive vice-president of General Motors, and Mr. Donaldson Brown, General Motors' counsel.

Hudson Employees Asked Not to Strike

DETROIT, March 7 (AP)—Successful in his efforts to persuade nearly 20,000 Flint automobile workers to suspend their plans for a strike pending the outcome of the National Labor Board's conference at Washington next Wednesday, Mr. James F. Dewey, representative of the board, came to Detroit today to seek a similar agreement with 10,000 employees of the Hudson Motor Car Company.

The Hudson workers, who presented a similar demand to their employers, have set Thursday morning as the deadline.

A DEBATE on the CHILD LABOR AMENDMENT

Miss Frances Perkins
U. S. Secretary of Labor

in which Miss Perkins and Dr. Butler state the cases for and against the issue, will appear on the Monitor Editorial Page, Saturday, March 10

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler
President of Columbia University

FOR AGAINST

Laity and Educators Act In North Carolina to Help Its Public School System

Initial Meeting of 56 Organizations and 20 Educational Institutions Lays Groundwork to Plan Constructive Changes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—At a conference of more than 300 representatives of 56 organizations of state-wide character and 20 institutions for higher learning, held in the hall of the House of Representatives here, was laid the groundwork for a completely rejuvenated public school system.

The plan includes a two-year study of the curriculum. Each organization will name a committee to recommend constructive changes which will be considered at another general meeting, to be held within the next six months.

"We must canvass the entire field of public education," Gov. J. C. B. Ehringhaus told the conferees. "We must have no patience with criticism that is not constructive. This is not a matter to be carried out in hurried or desultory fashion. We must refuse to recognize education as a static thing, but must not allow changes to suit every fancy and whim."

North Carolina stands at the crossroads in its public school endeavors. This is the opinion of the State's leading educators. School support has been centralized in the State. Counties and other local communities are no longer responsible for the maintenance of the public schools, which are operated for six months out of each year on funds derived largely from a 3 per cent general sales tax. Whether this arrangement is permanent, or whether some other method of raising revenue must be substituted, will not be determined until the General Assembly meets again next year.

One thing, however, appears certain—State support will continue for two reasons: to relieve the local communities of an enormous tax burden and to insure uniformity. In the meantime, the curriculum will be given close scrutiny by representatives of organizations that touch every phase of the State's activities, civic and otherwise.

The state-wide conference was called by Dr. Arch T. Allen, state superintendent of public instruction and member of the Council of State, which is equivalent to a governor's cabinet. He was one of the "keynote" speakers. So were the Governor and Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the Greater University of North Carolina.

"We must give the best to secure the best for North Carolina," the Governor reminded the educational conference.

The fact that so many interests were represented was proof positive that reconsideration of the school curriculum is needed, was the view expressed by Dr. Grahm. "If we can grip the real problem," he declared, "we might see that economic depressions are not inevitable but, perhaps, result from lack of grasp on our part."

Dr. Allen declared the problem of curriculum to be not so much a question of the method of teaching but of what is to be taught. He presented three points which, he said, should be kept in mind during the program for a change: That the schools are operated primarily for the benefit of the children; that the schools belong to the public, and that the schools should be just what the citizens want them to be.

New Beauty Care *for* Delicate Fabrics

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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TO AND FROM

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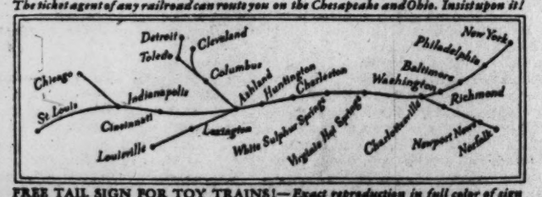

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CHESAPEAKE and OHIO

To Get Rid of Imitators, Banish the Exemplar

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An Editorial, 'War's Family Tree,' Based on This Cartoon, Appears on the Last Page Today

Seven Sentenced In Election Frauds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, March 7—One of the most telling blows in recent years in defense of national election laws was struck here yesterday when Federal Judge F. P. Schoonmaker sentenced seven officers of two election boards.

They had been found guilty of falsifying ballots in the congressional election of 1932.

Thomas Dolan received the stiffest sentence—18 months in a federal penitentiary. The other six defendants got jail terms and fines.

Marquis of Aberdeen

TARLAND, Aberdeenshire, Scot., March 7 (AP)—John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, First Marquis of Aberdeen and Temair and former Governor-General of Canada and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, passed on here today.

Nearly six decades of public service, including church and charity work marked the career of Lord Aberdeen, a contemporary of Gladstone and who received his first appointment from Queen Victoria. He served as Governor-General of Canada from 1893 until 1897 and in 1905 began a second term as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, a post he held for 10 years.

Industry Works With Roosevelt On Pay Increase

Each Realizes Something Must Be Done and Seeks Best Way to Do It

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 7—President Roosevelt and the NRA, confronted with the open and avowed opposition of many American industrialists to its program of a still shorter work week, and higher wages, was today faced by one of the most difficult dilemmas experienced since the New Deal got under way.

The Administration had the apparent choice of brushing industry's almost united opposition aside and driving ahead along the path already outlined, regardless of the consequences, or of reconciling itself to government support of the unemployment burden for a much longer period of time than has been contemplated.

Should it choose the first course it has a powerful new weapon in its hands in the Connery 30-hour week bill, reported out by the House Labor Committee yesterday and apparently assured of speedy passage through the House. With it, it could say to industry:

"Either agree to the cut in the hours or work and the higher wages which the President asked in his last speech or Congress will saddle you with the far worse alternative of a 30-hour work week for all industry."

Manifestly, neither President Roosevelt nor the NRA will consider taking such an arbitrary position if any way out can be found.

If industry's opposition forces the Administration to abandon plans for a shorter work week then it must apparently expect to continue federal appropriations indefinitely, with the prosect that the burden of unemployment will become an almost permanent burden on the Federal Government.

As industrialists continued today to march across the rostrum of the NRA Code Authority conference on employment expressing the same almost unanimous opinion they left behind them yesterday, there was every indication that the Administration would make its choice before nightfall. Plans were made for holding a final session of all the different conference groups behind closed doors tonight. At this session, it is estimated, Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson will let industry know whether the President will insist on acceptance of his shorter work hour suggestions or not.

The General indicated that he would urge acceptance by industry of a 10 per cent reduction in the work week and a 10 per cent increase in wages. In the meantime there was indication that the threat of the 30-hour week bill was beginning to be felt among the industrialists here. There was some talk of a compromise if the Administration would agree to hold off the bill.

The White House professed itself to be unperturbed over the situation and General Johnson closed today's early session on a conciliatory note, declaring that "nothing will be done in defiance of opinion expressed in the conference," and that, "the Administration does not intend to ram anything down the throat of industry."

France to Ease Tax On American Goods

PARIS, March 7 (AP)—The Chamber of Deputies yesterday opened the way for relief to American products from an import license tax against which the United States protested in May, 1933.

A bill empowering the Government to lower the tax on semi-finished and finished products from 4 and 6 per cent to 2 per cent was approved. American copper, which was taxed 4 per cent as a semi-finished product, would especially benefit.

Chocolates Superlative
SINCE 1884
LIBERTY 2443

Pact in Balkans Meets Snag Over Secret Protocol

Greece Sees Explanatory Section as Move in Favor of Yugoslavs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

ATHENS, March 7—It is now possible to reveal the fact that there is a secret explanatory protocol attached to, and vitally altering, the significance of the Balkan pact which was signed here Feb. 9.

The pact itself, as was noted with some curiosity at the time, has no provision either for its denunciation or for the period for which it is to remain in force. The secret protocol, however, says that while the pact is normally to run for five-year periods, the question how long it is to remain in force shall come up for review at the end of two years.

This apparently innocuous provision really changes the whole significance of the agreement in the opinion of observers here, for it opens the door to Yugoslavia to withdraw if the other three signatories should stand in the way of a Yugoslav-Bulgarian rapprochement, which is one of the cardinal points of Yugoslav policy today.

Greece, particularly the opposition, would be deeply concerned if such a rapprochement took place because it would involve mutual support by Bulgaria and Yugoslavia for their claims to an outlet on the Ægean at the expense of Greece. Bulgaria has the right to an economic outlet under the peace treaties, while Yugoslavia has long claimed Saloniki.

Another provision of the secret protocol is that it specifically restricts territorial guarantees to the Balkan frontiers. It is understood that the opposition approves this feature of the protocol, but strongly contests the other aspects.

A curious fact about this unpublished document is that it was immediately communicated to the Governments of France, Italy and Britain, but not to Germany. The whole atmosphere of the pact is held to have been changed by the revelation of the conditions attached to its application. So far, however, the existence of the secret protocol is known only to a few.

French Nearing Goal In Moroccan Campaign

RABAT, Morocco, March 7 (AP)—The last of the rebel Berbers were reported on the run today before advancing French troops.

Dispatches said 75,000 tribesmen have laid down arms and that French Foreign Legion and colonial soldiers are attaining most of their objectives in a campaign to conquer and occupy the remainder of the vast Moroccan territory.

British Motorists Seek Aid for Night Driving

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Motorists here are requesting that it be made essential for corners of the road to be curbed at intervals with white stones, so that drivers in fog, and at night, shall be saved considerably from the strain of trying to discern the curb for mile after mile.

Some local authorities have taken the advice already and it is said that the results have completely justified the experiment.

Fund of $25,000,000 Will Aid Wild Life

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 7—Acquisition of 325,000 acres of submarginal lands in seven states is planned to aid wild-life restoration using Federal Surplus Relief Corporation funds up to a maximum of $25,000,000, according to the report of President Roosevelt's Committee on Wild-life Restoration.

Purchases are recommended under the plan of the Administration to acquire and divert 50,000,000 acres of low-priced or tax-reverted submarginal lands to uses of more economic importance to the country. An additional $25,000,000 from PWA and CWA funds for employment of labor on the tracts is listed, with a preliminary "emergency fund for surveys, examinations, and acknowledgement of projects."

The seven states where initial purchases will be made are Oregon, Nebraska, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa and Wyoming. An entirely new set-up of federal agencies to coördinate all wildlife conservation activities is proposed by the Presidents' committee.

WHOLESOME FOOD at the Sign of the Red Apple

DATE-NUT MUFFINS
Chock Full of GOODNESS and FLAVOR

I DON'T KNOW when a food item has been so instantly popular as our *new* Date-Nut Muffins.

● From the start people not only began demanding them for breakfast, luncheon, dinner, and even tea . . . but also ordered them by the dozen to take home.

● One bite tells you why. They are chock full of delicious goodness and flavor . . . whole wheat flour, fresh egg yolks, dates, walnuts, raisins and maple syrup.

● Monitor readers, here for only five cents is a wholesome, inexpensive food that I take real pleasure in offering you. Fresh, delicious, and made of the finest ingredients obtainable. Be sure to come in and taste our Date-Nut Muffins.

J. J. Curry
President

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Served from 4 P. M. to 9 P. M.
BROILED SCOTCH HAM STEAK, Hot Pineapple Ring, Baked Potato, Rolls and Butter..... **35c**

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BAKED PURE PORK SAUSAGES
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SCRAMBLED EGGS on WHOLE WHEAT TOAST with Bacon Strips
New Spinach
25c
Served from 4 P. M. to 9 P. M.

There IS a reason why more than a million people each week eat at the *Waldorf*

End of Trail in Sight For 'Old Ironsides'

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—Senator Park Trammell (D.) of Florida, chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, said yesterday he had been informed by the Navy Department that "Old Ironsides" would end its 30-month exhibition tour at St. Petersburg, Fla., April 13.

The ship, Senator Trammell said, would be decommissioned and tied up either in the Washington Naval Yard or at Annapolis. Now at San Diego, Calif., "Old Ironsides" will sail for the East March 20, in tow of a destroyer.

North American Cement Loss

NEW YORK, March 7 (AP)—North American Cement Corporation reports 1933 loss of $742,340, compared with loss of $830,447 in the previous year.

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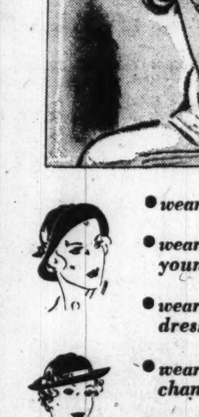

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BOSTON

Filene's new 5-way hat of felt—in headsizes like men's hats

Open Road $3.95

● *wear it swagger*
● *wear it "Breton" if you're young and tailored.*
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● *wear it up in back for a change, too.*
● *wear it down all 'round if it suits you best.*

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BROWN
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We'll order any shade to match your sample with prompt delivery. Headsizes 6⅝ to 7⅞. $3.95.

If you like a flatter crown—saucier style—see our famous little BRETON SAILOR or saucer hat, $3.95.

It's a Magnolia—only at Filene's in Boston.

A hat with a dual personality — turn it down at the side or back or all around if you wish. Headsizes 6⅝ to 7⅞.

Black, brown, navy, and a few pastels, $3.95.

Filene's Hat Shops

Second Floor

English Byroads Meander Over Countryside to Reach The Very Heart of England

Guidebooks Neglect Thousands of Little Saxon Villages, Centuries Old, Where Generations Merge With Imperceptible Changes

Rural England Series
First of 10 Articles. To Run Each Wednesday.

By Sir E. John Russell
Director, Rothamsted Experimental Station
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROTHAMSTED, Eng.—In recent years the main roads of England have been straightened, smoothed and polished so that one can now glide along them in ease and comfort, traversing distances that not long ago would have been well-nigh impossible.

And so the visitor goes rapidly from town to town, from this historic castle to that venerable cathedral, from one famous beauty spot to another; there are so many "starred" things to see that all one's time is completely filled.

But running off from these main roads are numberless little by-roads along which the visitor rarely travels. Indeed, there is no reason why he should, and both his guide book and his itinerary are silent about them. In truth there often is nothing to see—nothing, that is, but the heart of England.

We left the main road today and I am writing this on a farm in a little Gloucestershire village. Most of its houses are of stone and straw thatched; they are built round a green on which geese and turkeys are feeding; the cottagers have had this right of grazing from very early times.

Beginning Lost in the Mists

It is an ancient village with a Saxon name like most other English villages and no one now knows when or by whom it was founded. The church is ancient, too; the great columns in the nave supporting the roof are Norman, built 900 years ago; like many others in England it was much enlarged and adorned in the "Decorated Period" 550 or 600 years ago, when the village was obviously prosperous, for our farm house was begun then.

The village has had its excitements, too, for did not the Puritans 300 years ago break the church windows and do a lot of other damage? And were there not times when the priest had to hide in a little chamber, still shown in our farmhouse? It was the first and last really big event in the life of the village, for the English countryside has known no armed enemies, no forcible revolutions, no sudden changes.

Our room still has its ancient beams and timbers and its huge open fireplaces as wide as a motor-car, and we are burning great logs of wood two feet long. There are some crinolines upstairs worn 100 years ago; there is a spinning wheel in the hall probably used by the wearer of the crinoline.

And Was It for Sale?

And much more; our hostess is very proud of the house. She told us, rather as a joke, that somebody had wanted to buy it! Ridiculous creature! thinking that everything on earth is for sale! Why, he will want to buy the church next!

The guidebook is quite rightly silent about it for there is nothing peculiar here; it is typical of hundreds even thousands, of English villages, with its long, peaceful uneventful history, its long unbroken procession of the generations of men stretching backward and finally lost in the mists of antiquity; each generation in complete touch with the one before it, yet each slightly different so that change is continuous. Nowhere is there a break; there are no sudden changes.

This is the first thing to get hold of if you wish to appreciate the spirit of the English countryside; this idea of a long procession of generations always changing, but each handing something on; each keeping what it believes to be the best that it has received and in turn passing it on to the next.

But the changes are slow, almost imperceptible, and they cannot be forced; each generation wants a lot of convincing before it adopts a new thing.

A stranger from the outside world comes to settle in the village; he remains a "foreigner" to the end of that generation.

Well, They'll Wait and See

A farmer fresh to the district revolutionizes the system of farming and adopts the very latest devices of science and engineering; the village has seen this sort of thing before and seen it fail, too, so it waits patiently for the result. A man is no doubt dull if he is behind times, but it is silly to be ahead of them.

Of course if the newcomer has got money—which most of the village haven't—he is quite at liberty to spend it in agricultural experiments; indeed the village knows of no more honorable way in which a man can lose his money. If some of the villagers secure a few crumbs for themselves in the process, why not?

The farmer has no aversion to change as such; if you show him a better or an easier way of doing something he knows must be done, he will adopt it at once, if he can find the money—but that is not always easy. He quickly took up the "push bike," the motorcycle, the motorcar, the wireless, the telephone, and so far as his means allowed, the new farm implements.

But he quite rightly requires rigid proof before he will embark on drastic reorganization of his farming systems or methods. He has seen so many "experimenters" fail; so many promised gains never arrived; he knows that after all he must bide nature's time.

Follows Gospel of Isaiah

Ten months go to making of a calf and eight months to the making of a lamb; all the wisdom of all the natural scientists cannot shorten this by a day. "He that believeth shall not make haste," said Isaiah, and it is perforce the country man's attitude to new inventions and discoveries.

New settlers are not sought for, though of course if they come they are received quite kindly, but without enthusiasm or expectation. There is nothing corresponding in the slightest degree with the boosting of the "home town" by an American motorist, absolutely no "real estate" spirit. My farmer friend is distinctly discouraging:

"Farming here is finished; I lose money over beef; pigs are no better, nothing pays; it is all hopeless. Perhaps in other places it pays better, but it's no good here."

You hear this in every village; I have heard it myself for the last 30 years; you find it in that delightful account of the English countryside "Talpa" written 80 years ago; in the agricultural books of the eighteenth century and even before that.

The complaint that "our farming here doesn't pay" is as old as the complaints that "farm workers (or alternatively "young people") aren't as good as they used to be."

No Ballyboo Is Welcome

But indeed times are bad, and there is very little money about the village today, and would be less but for the farmer's wife, who, brave soul, has risen to the situation, and, recognizing the existence of the new race of townspeople who want to visit the country, has started taking paying guests. She does it well, too; she looks after her people; the food is good and well cooked and the house is clean.

But the spirit is that of the farm; if you like to come, you are welcome to do so, and you will be kindly and comfortably treated, but there is no modern advertising or "boosting" or touting for visitors. If you like to rush by in your car, well, that's your affair.

Just as you are discouraged on the economic side, so also are you on the social side of village life. "It is dull here; nothing to do in the evenings, and nowhere to go," is what you will be told on a good many farms. Once or twice a month there may be a dance (a "hop") or some social gathering in the village hall or school, but for the rest, the evening amusement must be taken at home and you cannot generalize about homes.

It all depends on the wife and daughters; many of them are great readers and one finds a good and improving standard of taste, thanks to the county libraries started by the Carnegie Trust for the United Kingdom. The daughter here is very fond of good travel books.

Radio Brings Cheer

The British Broadcasting Corporation has, however, probably had the greatest influence in brightening the evenings in the farm house. It has brought in music, travel talks, accounts of new books and of new intellectual and social movements. While the "wireless" is on, the listeners sit round their great fireplaces and knit, embroider, make rugs or do similar quiet work.

Many of the farm house children have been sent away to good schools so that they start well, and the "wireless" and the library enable them to develop. The standard of education and of culture is probably higher in a farm house than in most town houses. The county agricultural agent or organizer arranges for technical evening classes, lectures, competitions and looks after this side of life.

You find the cream of England among the sons and daughters of the countryside—at least so I think; bright, attractive, natural, healthy-minded girls, and keen, intelligent, adaptable boys. The country schoolteachers, both men and women, have done their work well.

A word about the farm worker—the laborer as he is called in the South, or the hind in the North. He is the true native. You will often find his name on the parish maps or estate maps of 1800, or 1700, or 1600. Some of the farm workers indeed bear names once highly honored in the county, that long since have gone out of county circles because the family fortunes have decayed.

They are the real backbone of the countryside; the men whose families reach furthest back in the village procession, the effective arbiters of the fate of the farming—for no farmers, however forceful, can ever carry through a scheme if they oppose; do we not all remember Kipling's Hobdenius the Briton, who persists on the same land through all the ages and is today our familiar friend Hobden, and "Whoever pays the taxes, old Mus' Hobden owns the land"?

Shrewd, keen, observant, the old farm worker has a good eye for a man, a horse and a straight furrow; he knows what the day will be like, where his dog can put up a rat or a rabbit; he knows all the wiles of the fox and the ways of the hare; he has a perpetual feud with pigeons and starlings for stealing the seeds he has sown and the potatoes he has planted.

He is unusually proud if he can get a prize in the local competition for plowing, or "turnout of team" or fat lambs or cattle. Farmers may come and farmers may go; he outlasts them all. He is no great reader but he often has a surprising knowledge of the Bible. His words are few but they are shrewd and worth hearing. I have traveled in many countries but never met his like elsewhere.

A Newcomer Is a Foreigner Here for a Generation

Here Lies the Heart of England

Upper Left—At Cheddar, Somersetshire—Time for Calm Contemplation. Upper Right—Where the Old Mingles With the New in an English Village. Bottom—Farm Scene on the Sussex Downs—Where Time Passes Slowly and Changes Are Imperceptible.

Georgia Governor Orders Every State 'Phone Disconnected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Georgia is served by eight telephone companies which secured temporary injunctions at New Orleans to restrain the recent rate cuts ordered by the Georgia Public Service Commission. Now Gov. Eugene Talmadge says every state telephone must come out.

The telephone companies involved serve many of the cities and communities in Georgia, and operate almost half the telephone exchanges in the State, it is stated. The injunction was granted on the grounds that the rates ordered "would not produce a constitutional fair return."

"I want to call the attention of the people who live in the territory served by these eight companies," said the Governor, "to the fact that they do not have to keep these telephones at the additional rates unless they want to. I am giving an order this morning for every 'phone that the State uses by the above eight companies to come out."

According to the evidence submitted to the Georgia Public Service Commission, four of the companies concerned are owned by one family in Georgia, the family also having telephone interests in Alabama and Illinois. It was brought out at the recent telephone hearing that for part-time services in Georgia this family received $17,640 a year, in addition to $8100 per annum for their outside telephone activities.

United States entered the conflict. The Rev. Mr. Jones is on the faculty of Antioch College, Ohio. He has been affiliated with the Fellowship of Reconciliation, New York.

French Chamber Opposes 'Fixed-Price' Selling

PARIS, March 7 (AP)—Abolition of fixed-price stores within three months was voted by the Chamber of Deputies yesterday over protests that such stores tend to lower the cost of living.

The Senate opposes such a drastic measure, but it has shown a disposition to accept some regulation of them because of the tremendous pressure exerted by hundreds of thousands of small merchants who contend the fixed-price stores are underselling them.

Dillinger Still Free But Guards Arrested

CROWN POINT, Ind., March 7 (AP)—Two guards who surrendered to John Dillinger's wooden gun were taken into custody yesterday, but an intense hunt failed to produce the missing outlaw.

The guards, Deputy Ernest Blunk and Turnkey Sam Cahoon, were charged by Prosecutor Robert G. Estill with "aiding and abetting" Dillinger's fantastic escape. Assistant Attorney-General Edward Barce, investigating for the Governor of Indiana, said the charge was based on the failure of the jailers to resist when Dillinger corralled all his guards into his own cell and drove off in the sheriff's sedan. Mr. Barce said he had found "definite evidence of malfeasance."

Churchmen in Utah To Reinstate Bishop

SALT LAKE CITY, March 7 (AP)—The Rev. Paul Jones, head of the Episcopal Diocese of Utah, who was "allowed to resign" in 1918 because of his anti-war utterances, has been restored to the church's House of Bishops, friends here were advised March 5.

In addressing a gathering here in 1917, he asserted that "people are being swept on a war wave and are not using their heads." He continued his anti-war activities even after the

Aiken
Visitor: This is the life!
Squire: Yes, a good mount.
Visitor: Some good country.
Squire: And for comfort Weatherill Breeches
Business Suits $115
CIVIL AND SPORTING TAILORS
Bernard Weatherill
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A new idea in jellies...

The flavour of fresh ripe fruit, sealed in a sugared cone, which lies in the finely-powdered crystals of Lushus Jelly Dessert. Six fascinating flavours—strawberry, raspberry, wild cherry, orange, lemon, lime—8c each or 46c for Silver Cardboard Tray of six packets.

Ask your grocer for Lushus or send for a Pantry Tray of 6 flavours 50c post paid (single packet 10c) with a free copy of the Lushus Recipe Book.

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JELLY DESSERT
"The secret's in the flavour cone."
Shirriff's, Ltd.
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You are a GUEST
Not just a Room Number

Cheerful furnishings and quick, friendly service make guests feel like friends—not merely room numbers—in Chicago's Tower of Hospitality. Quiet rooms with deep, soft beds make it easy to rest after an active day.

SINGLE ROOM with Bath $2.50 UP
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800 large, outside rooms with bath, shower, radio. Near shopping, theatrical districts. Single, $2.50; double, $3.50.

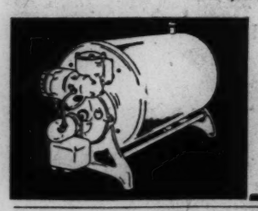
HOT WATER *automatically at* HALF USUAL COST

Revolutionary new Horizontal Oil-O-Matic Water Heater—a complete unit, burner, combustion chamber, tank and fully automatic controls, combined. Burns heavy, low cost fuel oil, same as large Oil-O-Matic home heating oil burners. Three sizes. Oil consumption fixed—no adjustment needed. Household size provides 60 gallons of water per hour raised 90° in temperature, or one gallon of hot water per minute, burning ½ gallon of oil per *operating* hour (which means, of course, only a fraction of the time, since burner operation is intermittent and automatically controlled). Fully insulated. Also adjustable control to deliver water at constant desired temperature.

LOW COST—EASY TERMS!

Consult your local Oil-O-Matic dealer (see 'phone book) for facts about low price, easy terms, quick installation and operating savings as compared with your present method of heating water. Larger sizes for big homes, apartments, laundries, garages. Unit heater combined with water heater also available for auxiliary room heating.

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING CORPORATION
BLOOMINGTON, ILL.
Manufacturers also of the popular Ice-O-Matic Refrigeration for Domestic and Commercial use.



WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC WATER HEATER

When you purchase goods please mention The Christian Science Monitor

Coward says:

Your body carries your clothes, but your shoes carry you . . . to carry on, you need shoes fit as though custom made.

The Coward Shoe

Shoes for Men, Women and Children
270 Greenwich St., New York
37 West 47th St., New York
Empire State Bldg., 20 W. 34th
Fulton and Hoyt Sts., Bklyn.
30 West St., Boston

Beauty

There is nothing more beautiful than a custom permanent wave exclusively created for you by Charles of the Ritz. More natural, more lasting and more decisive in its difference from an ordinary permanent. Yet, our prices are no higher.

Charles of the RITZ

RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL
Mad. Ave. at 46th Wickersham 2-3344
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BOSTON — RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL
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PHILADELPHIA — WARWICK HOTEL
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"I STOOPED TO FILE A LETTER —POP— WENT ANOTHER RUN"

"Then I learned how to cut down on RUNS . .

"It seemed I used to get a run almost every time I stooped down," says Helene Spear. "Then a friend suggested washing stockings with Lux. They last much longer—seldom get runs now!"

LUX cuts down runs because it saves stocking *elasticity*. Cake-soap rubbing and soaps with harmful alkali weaken elasticity—then the silk tends to break, instead of giving, under strain. No harmful alkali in gentle Lux!

SMILES *are precious*
Let's keep them bright!

WHAT a world of difference smiles can make. They smooth out daily contacts . . . attract friends . . . are returned happily by others. How worth while to keep them always bright with sparkling clean teeth . . . Pepsodent-clean teeth!

Pepsodent is dedicated to the "Order of Bright Smiles." It is produced after years of careful testing and improving, as the safest, surest teeth cleanser we are able to produce . . . containing a cleansing substance so soft that it could safely be used on even a baby's teeth.

Today, join the "Order of Smiles" by writing for a generous trial tube of Pepsodent. Test for yourself how rapidly it brightens your smile.

FREE—10-Day Tube

THE PEPSODENT CO., Dept. CSM 3303-7,
919 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.
Please send me 10-day tube of Pepsodent.

Name _____
Address _____ 4577
City _____ State _____

This coupon is not good after Sept. 7, 1934
Only one tube to a family

Sales Index Rise Shows New Call For Replacement

Worcester Takes Lead in Increase of Shopping in Massachusetts

Retail store counters in Massachusetts were worked up to a high polish from the constant passing out of goods during the first half of February. But it was only a continuation of a process which has been under way for several months, the activity having been more noticeable during December, January and February.

Retail sales in the State for the first two weeks of February, reports Mr. William Henry Smith, director of the Massachusetts Retail Sales Index, exceeded those of the corresponding period last year by 18.6 per cent. The increase in January this year over that month in 1933 was 19.6 per cent. But, it is pointed out, January, 1934, had one more shopping day than January, 1933, and therefore made a better showing in figures.

Worcester provided the greatest addition to the army of shoppers, its gain in the first half of February this year being 37.2 per cent over that period last year.

"For the most part," says Mr. Smith, "the cities showing the largest gains are those known particularly for the manufacture of producers' goods. This indicates that the pent-up demand for replacement within industry itself is beginning to reach the market."

Brookline Voters Return Candidates Up for Reëlection

Torchlight parades . . . flaming posters . . . automobiles equipped with loudspeakers . . . warm spring sunshine.

Thus was the Brookline stage set for the turnout for a record-breaking vote which returned to office all the local candidates seeking reëlection in the town's annual election held yesterday.

Mr. Thomas J. Brady, a director of the Coolidge Corner Coöperative Bank was the new member elected to the Board of Selectmen. Representative Philip G. Bowker, one of the two retiring members, did not run for reëlection. Judge Daniel A. Rollins, former Selectman and chairman of the board, was re-elected by a vote of 6759. Mr. Brady received 6209 votes.

Two other close contests were won by the incumbents. Mr. Edward O'Hearn Mullowney, assessor for the last three years, was elected over Mr. James H. Henderson, a Brookline real estate expert, by a vote of 7001 votes to 5872.

Mr. Daniel Tyler, Jr., who was a running mate of Judge Rollins on the Citizens Ticket as a candidate for Selectman, although defeated, polled the third largest vote (4973) in that contest.

Women voters again outvoted the men in Brookline with the exception of one precinct. A total of 13,794 votes was cast out of 21,398 registered voters, or 64 per cent of the total number eligible, which sets a record for Brookline.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"DANGEROUS CORNER" (Hollis). Herbert Rawlinson and Beverly Bayne in J. B. Priestley's interesting play—made up almost entirely of conversational description of action in the past. 8:30.

Movies

METROPOLITAN—Kay Francis in "Mandalay" wears gowns which delight the feminine part of audiences. On the stage a fashion show and Will Mahoney. 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 5, 7:50, 10:40.

STATE—"Mystery of Mr. X," with Robert Montgomery. A gentleman crook catches a murderer to save his own reputation—such as it is. 12:40, 3, 5:15, 7:35, 9:50.

UPTOWN—"Miss Fane's Baby Is Stolen." Dorothea Wieck as a movie star whose baby is kidnaped—and who is torn between her duty to cooperate with police and her personal desire to pay a ransom at once. Also "Flying Down to Rio," with Ginger Rogers and Vincent Youmans' music, including "Carioca." 2:38, 5:29, 8:30.

ORPHEUM—"The Cat and the Fiddle," with Ramon Novarro and Jeanette MacDonald singing Jerome Kern's songs. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.

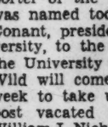
MODERN—Janet Gaynor in "Carolina," with Lionel Barrymore. 10:30 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:35.

SCOLLAY — Richard Barthelmess in "Massacre," the story of corrected abuses on an Indian reservation. 10 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:40, 9:30.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Devil Tiger," Malay jungle animals go about their business while a sound-equipped camera looks on unobserved. Fenway at 1:20, 3:53, 6:26, 8:50. Paramount at 10:29 a. m., 1:02, 3:25, 6:08, 8:41.

FINE ARTS—"Les Deux Orphelines." French picture with English titles. Free language class at 9 tonight. 1:10, 3:15, 5:20, 7:25, 9:45.

KEITH'S—"It Happened One Night." Clark Gable as a newspaper reporter who gives Claudette Colbert, a millionaire's spoilt daughter, a little training in hitch hiking methods. Many amusing situations. 10 a. m., 12:20, 2:40, 5, 7:20, 9:40.



SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Jerusalem," travel film; "Manhattan Lullaby" with Helen Morgan; "Strange As It Seems"; winter sport film; other shorts and newsreels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

BOSTON — "The Lost Patrol." Victor McLaglen forgets "wise-cracks" for a while to become one of a lost detachment of British cavalry in the Mesopotamian desert. "Greenwich Village Follies" in abridged form on the stage. 10:25 a. m., 1:10, 4:25, 7:40, 10.40.

Other Events

NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM—Lecture. "An Expedition to Northeastern Greenland," by John K. Howard. Motion pictures. 8.

TOMORROW

AMERICAN RUSSIAN INSTITUTE—Dinner in honor of Russian Ambassador, Alexander A. Troyanovsky. William Allen Neilson, president of Smith College, will preside. Copley-Plaza Foyer and Ballroom. 7.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—"East and West of Japan: Our Pacific Problems," talk by Eunice Harriet Avery. Follows dinner at 6:30.

LAURENCE BINYON—Illustrated lecture, "Turner and Girtin," in the Art Museum lecture hall. 3.

Just as Important

to pick the right laundry as to buy the right linens. Call us first—Beacon 1790

SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
BROOKLINE

Verification of Savings Bank Deposits

To comply with the law, depositors are requested to bring or send in their Pass Books for verification.

THESE MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS WILL VERIFY AS FOLLOWS:

Brookline Savings Bank
March and April

Franklin Savings Bank
Boston. Through March 15

South Boston Savings Bank
March and April

Books Sent by Mail
Will Be Promptly Returned

Tables Turned On Gill Charges In Prison Hearing

Replies Prove Argument for Colony System at Norfolk

Conversion of many of the charges against Mr. Howard B. Gill, deposed superintendent of the Norfolk Prison Colony, into telling arguments for the Norfolk experiment, featured the second day of the Gill hearing.

Charged with permitting two prisoners to carry on a private automobile repair business, Mr. Gill admitted the allegation and added that there were at least 20 more inmates engaged in what the Governor called, somewhat derisively, "private industry."

Mr. Gill contended that the practice represented an important part of prison rehabilitation, teaching the men thrift, an avocation, and helping them to maintain contacts between themselves and their families. He revealed that for years two men had helped support their dependents by their prison earnings in spare time.

The implication of this allegation seems to be that the investigators had selected one of the strongest features of the Norfolk plan, and condemned Mr. Gill for effectively carrying it out.

Mr. Frederick J. Dillon, commissioner of correction, who is conducting the hearing, said he was fully satisfied with Mr. Gill's explanation of this specification.

Governor Attends

Answering specification nine, the first to be taken up today, and in which it is alleged that an officer at the colony made up the questions of a civil service examination for his own position, Mr. Gill denied that such a thing took place with his knowledge.

Governor Ely arrived during discussion of the next specification which dealt with the type of prisoners selected by Mr. Gill, to act as house men at his residence. He defended his action in selecting some of the unusual cases to work in his home on the ground that they could "profit better by contact with normal, healthy people."

At Yesterday's Hearing

During the session yesterday, Mr. Gill and his counsel, Mr. Raymond S. Wilkins, disposed of only six of the 36 specifications in the report. Governor Ely was present.

The specifications in part were answered as follows:

Specification, No. 1. That Gill was culpable in agreeing not to record officially the confessions of four men that they had attempted to escape from the colony.

Gill's defense: The prisoners' confessions had been regarded as confidential and never should have been officially entered. Social workers in general maintain confidential case work files, which are as inviolable as the confidences between lawyer and client. Prof. Charles R. Zahmiser, former trustee of Rockwell Prison, Penna., and Dr. Walter Beck, former German prison official, confirmed Mr. Gill's assertion that all prisons maintaining case work files, permit the keeping of personal confidences. Without it prisoner rehabilitation is impossible, they averred.

Hiring of Brown

Specification, No. 2: That Gill was negligent in hiring and keeping Mr. Thomas Moore Browne, who finally became assistant superintendent at the colony.

Gill's defense: He had been highly recommended by a priest of high repute. Record good as student assistant family welfare worker. Nothing charged against him until investigation began, after which his resignation was accepted by Mr. Gill.

Specification No. 5: That Mr. Gill had promoted a private arrangement between two employees, whereby one was demoted, in violation of the rule that a written notice of such demotion must be made to an employee.

Gill's defense: That the agreement had not been secret, that all parties had agreed to it, that neither man had been actually demoted, but one of them had taken on additional duties in the reorganization of administrative work.

Medical Books Issue

Specification No. 6: That Gill had told applicants for electrical foreman that he could fire them at will within the first six months, because he wanted to retain the present foreman, who was second on the civil service list.

Gill's defense: That he had talked with several applicants and told them he could "fire" them, that he did this in the interest of Norfolk, because the present foreman is the ideal man for the place, is a resident and knows all the details of the job.

Specification 33: First major one, taken out of order to permit witnesses to leave. It charged that medical books had been bought by order of Mr. Gill, that these books were secondhand, that the State had paid far in excess of value, that they had been purchased before the bid was advertised for and that the transaction constituted a fraud on the State.

Gill's defense: With expert witnesses Mr. Gill showed that of 139 books, 120 were brand new and the remainder in A1 condition; that the market price was more than $1000 and that the State had paid $830, that the books were bought without a bid because the purchasing agent had authorized it. The first major specification was riddled at every point and one man leaned over and said: "They ought to apologize to Gill and send him back to his work."

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	900kc-WBZ-333m	WEEI-590kc-508m	1250kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports.....	Folk music.....	Harvard lecture on	Skippy sketch.....
5:15	Monitor Views News..	"Little Women"..	"Orestes"	CBS soloist; orch..
5:30	The Singing Lady....	Tom Mix sketch..	"Jack Armstrong".	Melody Mart.....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	The Wizard of Oz.	Revue program...	CBS vocal trio....
6:00	Westminster Choir,	Evening Tattler...	Reports; news....	"Buck Rogers"....
6:15	mixed chorus.....	Gene and Glenn...	Merry-Go-Round..	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	Reports; sports....	Musical programs.	"Black and Blue"	CBS dance music.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Your Folks & Mine	Happy Minstrel...	Local dance music.
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy.....	Hollywood stars...	CBS dance music..	Reports; news.....
7:15	John Merrick; orch...	"Billy Bachelor"..	Just Plain Bill...	Local dance music.
7:30	Local dance music....	After Dinner Revue	Music on the Air	Organ; soloist....
7:45	Irene Rich, talk.....	The Goldbergs.....	Boake Carter, news	Old-Age Pensions..
8:00	Crime Clues; serial	BaronMunchausen;	CBS soloists; orch.	Bay State Broad-
8:15	mystery story.....	Steeden Orch....	Edwin C. Hill....	casting and Mu-
8:30	Dangerous Paradise..	Lillian and Chet..	Albert Spalding;	sicians' Local No.
8:45	Red Davis sketch....	Tabloid operetta..	soloist; orch.....	9 Orchestra.....
9:00	20,000 Years in Sing	"Lavender and Old	Philadelphia Orch.	Talk, "Taxation".
9:15	Sing, sketch.....	Lace"; musical..	Alex. Woollcott...	Vocal program....
9:30	John McCormack,	Fred Allen's Revue;	Lombardo Orch.;	Reports; news....
9:45	tenor; orchestra....	soloists; orch.....	Burns and Allen.	Sport program
10:00	Lopez Orchestra; so-	Barnyard Music	Florida Orch.;	from Boston
10:15	loists; trio.....	and male quartet	Dick Powell.....	Arena, Harrison..
10:30	Testimonial dinner to	Address, Gen.	Soloist; orch.....	Address, Gen.
10:45	Frederick J. Dillon,	Hugh S. Johnson	Reports; music....	Hugh S. Johnson..
11:00	Commissioner of	Forecasts; music..	Yankee News Serv-	From Boston Arena
11:15	Correction	NBC soloists, orch.	ice; reports.....	Local dance music.
11:30	Kay Fayre, songs....	Dave Rubinoff &	Jack Little and	Local dance music.
11:45	News; dance music....	his orchestra....	his orchestra.....	Local dance music.

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Hunter.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WNAC, Municipal Forum: Frank N. Hardy, Selectman, of Andover.
2:30 WBZ, "Words and Music"; vocal soloists; narrator.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air; musical program.
2:30 WAAB, "Classical Album," half hour of recordings.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review; guest speakers; orchestra.
3:30 WNAC, National Student Federation speaker.
4:15 WNAC, Curtis Institute of Music; artist student recital.
4:30 WBZ, "Music Magic"; vocal soloists; concert orchestra.
4:30 WNAC, "The Navy and the New Deal," Admiral William H. Standley.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ, "Romantic Melodies"; soloists; dramatic sketch; orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, "Cape Diamond Light," dramatized sea story.
8:00 WEEI, Rudy Vallee's Orchestra; Dorothy Parker, author; dramatic stars; Avon Comedy Four; Caribbean Orchestra; Lee Wiley; Hall Johnson Choir.
8:30 WNAC, Voice of America: Rupert Hughes; soloists; chorus; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days," dramatized western story.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor.
9:15 WNAC, Pray and Braggiotti, French and Italian pianists.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Dinner to Alexander Troyanovsky, Soviet Ambassador.
10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Al Jolson; Deems Taylor; soloists.
10:00 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra; Bloopmagic and Budd; Connie Boswell.
10:45 WAAB, Evan Evans, baritone; Howard Barlow's concert orchestra.
12:15 WEEI, Hollywood on the Air; guest soloists; orchestra.

Women Take Course In Household Helps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, Mass., March 7—Spring! Mrs. Homemaker, casting an expectant eye toward a new wardrobe, is forced to hold off because of a reminder that money must be saved for household necessities.

But there is a way. The woman of the house can learn to make extra savings through a course which tells how to make such preparations as floor wax, floor polish, silver cleaner, metal polish and divulges many other helpful hints.

This course in making these preparations at home is being held this month by homemakers' groups conducted by the Middlesex County Extension Service. Mrs. Harriet Haynes, home management specialist from Massachusetts State College, is the instructor.

Educational Costs Drop $1,000,000 in Georgia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Georgia operated its entire educational system on $6,162,353 in 1933 as compared with $7,352,396 for 1932, the annual report of the state auditor showed.

This fund was derived from legislative appropriations, amounting to $3,630,141 and from allocated funds supplemented by endowments. The school equalization fund, derived from the one cent a gallon state tax on gasoline, furnished the department of education with $2,244,516.

Presbyterians Urge Drastic Changes In Religious Life of U.S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 7—"To furnish a faith that is not afraid to reason, nor ashamed to believe—to furnish men who are wise enough to rule and good enough to be trusted"—that is America's challenge to the church according to Dr. John McDowell, of New York. Dr. McDowell today took the gavel of moderator for an all-day conference of the General Council of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States.

"The Christian church," Dr. McDowell declared, "holds the future of America. Its duty is to Christianize the nation.

"This is the most radical work possible. It is deeper than politics, for it deals with the men who make and administer and obey the laws. It is more fundamental than economics, for it touches the sources and the ends of wealth."

The meeting is not concerned with the proposed union between this denomination and the United Presbyterian Church. That matter is left to the General Assembly meeting in Cleveland next May. Spokesmen also denied all interest in the new and independent Presbyterian Board for Foreign Missions, recently organized in Philadelphia. They explained that the latter body has no official connection with the Presbyterian Church in the United States, though sponsored by individuals who belong to that denomination.

Biannual Sessions Of Assembly Urged

Legislative petitions seeking biannual rather than annual sessions of the General Court were defended on the grounds of economy today by more than a score of representatives of taxpayers' associations throughout the state. The group appeared before the Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law which is hearing its petition.

Points presented:

Annual cost of the general court, directly or indirectly, is about $1,000,000.

Time is wasted on matters upon which action was taken the year previous.

Massachusetts is the slowest state in the Union on legislation. Biannual meetings of the court would speed up the legislative machinery and would do away with filing of identical bills, the cost of which for the printing alone is $100,000.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Snow flurries tonight; Thursday fair and slightly colder; lowest temperature slightly below freezing; moderate to fresh west to northwest winds.

Maine: Snow flurries tonight; Thursday fair; colder Thursday and in the north and extreme west portions late tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow flurries tonight; Thursday fair; colder late tonight and Thursday.

Massachusetts: Snow flurries tonight; Thursday fair; colder Thursday and in the extreme west portion tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy tonight, possibly with snow flurries; Thursday fair and colder.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh westerly winds becoming fresh to strong northwest late tonight or Thursday morning; partly overcast weather tonight and Thursday with some light rain or snow flurries tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	33	46	New Orleans	68	78
Bermuda	64	70	New York	32	48
Chicago	28	36	Norfolk, Va.	44	66
Denver	32	68	Philadelphia	36	52
Helena, Mont.	34	42	St. Louis	30	50
Jacksonville	68	78	St. Paul	10	26
Kansas City	28	46	San Francisco	54	70
Los Angeles	54	68	Washington	36	56
Miami, Fla.	74	80			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time March 7.
B—Maximum March 6.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 3:34 p. m., Thursday 3:32 a. m.
Height of tides 8.8 feet; 9.7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:10 p. m.

Senate Confirms Ministers

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—The Senate yesterday confirmed Mr. J. Butler Wright of Wyoming as Minister to Czechoslovakia and Mr. George S. Messersmith of Delaware as Minister to Uruguay.

Belgium Decides Not to Obstruct Arming of Reich

Break With Viewpoint of French Seen in Premier's Speech

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BRUSSELS, March 7—The announcement of the Prime Minister, Count Charles de Broqueville, that the Belgian Government has decided not to oppose the rearmament of Germany, which was made in the Senate yesterday, is held to mark a definite break with the French viewpoint on this subject in the opinion of observers here.

The Premier made his statement in the course of a debate in which Senator de Dordolot cited statistics which, he claimed, proved that Germany will in a few months have equality in air, poison gas and in the defensive equipment of the military forces. Count de Broqueville, however, declared that "only an immediate war would halt German rearmament, but as far as I am concerned, I refuse to throw Belgium into such an adventure."

"Germany of today, he said, is not the vanquished Germany of 1918. It is necessary, therefore, he added, to have the courage to battle with the question as it presents itself in 1934. The only two ways to oppose German rearmament are a judicial inquiry by the League, which, he felt sure, Britain and Italy would oppose, and "preventive war."

In the Prime Minister's view this is "a remedy worse than the evil and only evil minds could conceive such a solution."

The Government, he concluded, is doing its best, in conjunction with Britain, France and Italy, to reach a solution of the problem by means of friendly agreement with Germany, which would not involve too heavy sacrifices for Belgium.

"Our aim is security both for today and tomorrow."

"In a desire to bring about successful conclusion of the disarmament convention with a minimum of sacrifices and a maximum of guarantees," Belgium, he declared, "can count not only upon France, but on Britain and Italy."

The concluding phrase is regarded as taking added significance in view of a leading editorial of the London Times, yesterday, in which Britain is urged to consider whether the time has not now arrived to give a definite promise, not merely to consult about breaches of the disarmament obligations, but to take action in the event of a breacch. It is considered here that the editorial is something more than mere kite flying and indicates that the British attitude toward the security problem is in process of changing.

James Roosevelt Urges Betting Ring In Massachusetts

Mr. James Roosevelt, son of the President, appeared today before the Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs and urged legalized betting on horse races in Massachusetts.

The two great political parties were linked in this proposal by Maj. Judson Hannigan, president of the Republican Party of Massachusetts, joining with Mr. Roosevelt in support of the issue.

Mr. Roosevelt said that parimutuel horse racing had been an economic and financial success in other states and that it had been lots of fun in England without any "marked" detriment to the people's morals.

Mr. Hannigan, because private operators continue to make lots of money in the betting racket, would have the Government take it over. Mr. Christian Herter, Boston representative, cited the successful operation of betting at Rockingham Park and the allegedly implied approval by the crime commission of pari-mutuel betting.

Bicycles Back in Favor

An increase in bus fares in Czechoslovakia has resulted in a large number of people reverting to the use of bicycles.

Boston Snapshots

The Individual Touch—Motorists who are quite unmoved by signs reading, "Slow," "Danger," "Caution," and so on, apply their brakes and cast a wary eye upon the roadside in Dover when they see this notice, "Watch Out for the Little Brown Dog." Habitual users of the road are cultivating a longing to catch sight of the small dog in question. They crawl by and peer behind trees and bushes, hoping for a glimpse of a brown tail or a cautious eye beneath an attentively pricked ear.

Signs of Spring—Three little girls on roller skates in Jamaica Plain . . . a line of parked cars around Brookline Reservoir beneath a waning moon . . . "first robin" reports coming in from all points . . . the exhibit of a bee sting carefully preserved in a small box by a young man of Cambridge, who claims he received it personally . . . a noon parade of hatless people on Boylston Street . . . roadsters speeding along the Worcester road with their tops down . . . the greatly increased popularity of rumble seats.

Falsely Accused—Even a baby car can make quite a lot of noise when its muffler has been neatly split open as a result of injudicious choking on an icy evening. The general effect as we passed—as inconspicuously as possible—through Newton the other night was very much like the sputtering explosions of an airplane about to land.

At one traffic light a large and shiny car of expensive make towered in front of us—hiding us from the view of pedestrians on the corner. Two of these, as the light changed and we moved forward, were laughing in an unpleasant way and pointing at this imposing vehicle. Its occupants looked annoyed.

Suddenly we came into their line of vision—"Lookit!" cried one. "See what's behind. That's what's making the noise!"

Another Intercollegiate Club—A new intercollegiate club is being formed this week under the auspices of the Emergency Committee on Health and Recreation and the Outer South End Joint Planning Committee. Readings, discussions, musical programs and entertainments are to be given in the free reading and game rooms made available at 558 Massachusetts Avenue by the Emergency Committee.

Clean-Shaven Houses—Consternation reigns among Boston sparrows who had planned to build nests in their usual locations—on ivy covered walls. On Westland Avenue, and many other streets, the heavy snow and hard frosts have given a clean shave to houses previously disguised by creepers. These have been peeled off neatly and completely much as the bright new paint has been removed from many signs.

Quincy Plans Art Week—An art exhibit with lectures by well-known artists, in Kingston Hall; an exhibition of water colors and pastels in Wollaston Public Library; special window displays by merchants; poster contests, and an exhibit of arts and crafts in Mrs. Carney's Art Center on Saville Row, are some of the features being planned for Quincy's Art Week. Coöperating citizens are making preparations for this week, under the direction of Miss Jean Kennarie of the Quincy Art League. The week beginning April 9 has been selected.

Ballistics Experts Closing Needham Net

Bullets tell tales as well as those who hold the guns which fire them. If Murton Millen used a .45-caliber Thompson submachine gun during the robbery of the Needham Trust Company, ballistic experts report, he was responsible for the deaths of patrolman Forbes McLeod and Frank Haddock.

Capt. Charles J. Van Amburgh, firearms specialist, yesterday applied his microscopes and delicate instruments to the bullets and guns involved in the Needham killings. Comparisons showed, he said, that submachine gun bullets killed both policemen. The findings disagree in some respects with stories told by the prisoners in Dedham County Jail.

Murton, his brother Irving, Abraham Faber and Mrs. Norma Millen, Murton's bride, meanwhile await arraignment, scheduled for Saturday. Alienists made a partial examination of the three men yesterday in an attempt to determine their sanity and will continue today or tomorrow before definite findings are recorded.

Insull Begs Greece To Let Him Remain

ATHENS, Greece, March 7 (AP)—When Samuel Insull Sr., wanted in Chicago for embezzlement, asked clemency yesterday from the government order which would force him to quit Greece by tomorrow, it was storming.

But today dawned clear and sunny. The brightness of the day, however, threw no light upon what action the Government might take upon his plea to be permitted to stay, immune from warrants which United States authorities hold.

Quality typewriter ribbons on sale for all makes of machines.

LOWEST PRICE EVER SOLD! PAY $1 ONLY WEEKLY

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A One-Way Street Still a One-Way Street To Wilfred Hurrying to Get His License

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass., March 7—Things really are getting better.

At least so thinks a certain Mr. Wilfred B. Morin of this city who today walked out of the Quincy District Court feeling a lot better than before he went in.

It seems that Wilfred had been out of employment for some time when yesterday he landed a chauffeur's job. But first he needed to renew his license which had expired several months ago. Jumping into his car, Wilfred headed for the registrar's office. In his excitement he drove down the wrong direction of a one-way street. Coming up the street was the season's first motorcycle officer who quickly pulled Wilfred up to the curb and demanded his papers.

Wilfred got two tickets.

Still undismayed he walked the remainder of the distance to the Registrar's office, got his license and then returned to the court.

Upon hearing his story Judge Kenneth Johnson said that he believed Wilfred and would place the license charge on file.

However, a $5 fine was tucked on just as a reminder to Wilfred that one-way streets in the future should be traveled as such.

Wild '25 to Oversee Publicity at Harvard

Mr. Arthur Wild '25, a staff reporter of the Chicago Daily News, was named today by Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard University, to the post of secretary to the University for Information. Mr. Wild will come to Cambridge next week to take up the duties of the post vacated in January by Mr. William I. Nichols.

The appointment climaxes a two-month search by Dr. Conant for a man to undertake publicity work for Harvard on a new and enlarged basis.

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Maine Election Case Referred To Committee

Brewster Contest Enters Final Stage—Frauds in Voting Charged

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 7—Speaker Henry T. Rainey today referred to the elections committee No. 3 of the House the election case for the Third District of Maine involving the contest between the former Republican Governor of Maine, Mr. Ralph O. Brewster, and Mr. John G. Utterback, tentative Democratic occupant.

This move advances a step toward ultimate action one of the most unusual election contests in recent congressional history. Although Mr. Utterback, the Democratic contender, was tentatively seated by the House at the beginning of the special session, he was never accorded credentials or certificate of election by the State from which he is presumably accredited. Circumstances of the election were such that Maine officials referred the entire case to the House for decision without having reached any decision themselves as to its merits.

During all this time—now over a year—Mr. Utterback has occupied the seat from Maine and drawn his salary. As is usual in cases where the contestee is a member of the majority party, no particular haste has been made toward reaching a final settlement. It was not until this week that credentials on the case have been turned over to the Speaker by the Clerk of the House.

Mr. Rainey has now referred it to one of the three committees which deal with contested election cases. There the whole case will be gone over before it is finally sent to the floor of the House for a vote.

Should the House finally decide in Mr. Brewster's favor, his opponent would have occupied the seat for the majority of a Congress which is already preparing for the next elections. His salary as a member would continue until the day he lost the seat. However, Mr. Brewster would, in such an event, be entitled to back pay as from the day when the Seventy-third Congress took office.

The case involves charges of fraudulent voting in several of the northern counties of Maine. Should the House decide to throw out all the ballots from the questionable localities, it would turn a defeat of 294 votes for the former Governor into a victory of 654 votes.

Two Tiny Planets Added to Universe

By the Associated Press

Algiers, Algeria, March 7

DISCOVERY of two small planets was announced by the Algiers Observatory today. It was said they are like two previously reported on Jan. 9 by the same observatory, belonging to a group of asteroids circulating between Mars and Jupiter.

They have been classified by the International Astronomical Office at Berlin as of fourteenth magnitude.

CCC Plants Trees on Holiday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAKERSFIELD, Calif.—Emulating the example of mail carriers who take a walk when they have a vacation, the CCC men at the Havilah camp near Kernville celebrated Washington's Birthday by planting 150 trees at Kernville beach on Kern River. The tree-planting, carried on under the direction of Capt. W. R. Beall, commanding officer, was part of a Washington Birthday observance arranged by the Kernville Chamber of Commerce.

Domestic Market Outranks Foreign In Labor's View

Matthew Woll Protests Giving Tariff Powers to President

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 7—The voice of Labor was raised in vigorous protest against the proposed removal of tariff barriers and the placing permanently in the hands of the President power to make reciprocal trade agreements with foreign nations at the hearing of the Commission of Inquiry on National Policy in International Economic Relations here yesterday.

Taking issue with representatives of export associations and manufacturers engaged in foreign trade, who held that restoration of the foreign trade of the United States is an indispensable factor in the solution of the unemployment problem, Mr. Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, asserted that the greatest hope of restoring prosperity in this country lay in reviving and promoting domestic trade.

The commission closed its two-day hearing, at which Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, presided as chairman of the group, yesterday. It will hold further hearings in important centers throughout the United States and make a report to the American people early in October.

Stressing the possibilities of developing the domestic market, Mr. Woll declared that the only products of which the United States exports 50 per cent or more of its yearly production are cotton and tobacco.

Eliminating cotton, tobacco, fruit and nuts, and wheat of the billions of dollars worth of farm products which the United States produces yearly, it exports but a fraction of 1 per cent of the balance, he added.

Discussing the proposal to give the President power to enter into reciprocal trade treaties, Mr. Woll declared such a procedure would "alter our constitutional division of power by having Congress abdicate its duty and responsibility under the Constitution to approve or disapprove treaties entered into with other nations with respect to trade relations."

The policy of "bargaining our way to the markets of the world" is one which Congress is incapable of effecting within a reasonable period of time, and the authority should be delegated to the President, Mr. E. P. Thomas, president of the National Foreign Trade Council, declared.

Carried out according to the law of the economic interdependence of nations and with a conscious recognition of its reality, such reciprocal agreement may contribute in the most effective manner to a final scheme of world economic reconstruction, he held.

Other speakers included Mr. Harry Tipper, executive vice-president of the American Manufacturers' Export Association, and Mr. John P. Zelless, vice-president of Remington-Rand Company. Mr. Benjamin M. Anderson, economic adviser of the Chase National Bank, and Mr. John H. Williams of the Federal Reserve Bank, took part in the discussions.

Insurance by Banks Planned in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 7—Savings banks in New York State would be permitted to sell life insurance over the counter under terms of a bill introduced by Senator Duncan T. O'Brien (D.) of Manhattan, and Assemblyman Jacob H. Livingston (D.) of Brooklyn.

The bill follows closely the law now in effect in Massachusetts, where it was enacted after Mr. Louis D. Brandeis, now a Justice of the United States Supreme Court, conducted a sweeping inquiry into practices of life insurance companies.

The banks would be authorized to issue policies up to $2000 and would be required to set up a complete system of life insurance if they elect to take advantage of the opportunity which the bill gives them. The bill, it was explained by Assemblyman Livingston, was introduced at the request of Justice Brandeis' daughter. It would allow life insurance policies for the worker to be issued at a minimum of cost, because it would eliminate the charge for commission.

Hungarian Regent Gave Up His Hat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, Hungary—Admiral Horthy's best Sunday hat was demanded as a plaything by youthful Hungary the other day.

The Regent, with Mrs. Rorthy, had descended to the poorest part of Budapest to perform the opening ceremony of the new play-school and nursery which is the first of a series which the city hopes to erect.

He had admired the construction of the building—it has only one story—had approved the rubber floors, had learned how, from 7 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the children of the very poor may come there to play, when the children themselves surrounded him.

They stared open-mouthed at the row of medals upon his coat and wanted to know what the "shiny things" were. But still greater attraction was conjured by his hat—the green lining was probably responsible. They regarded his hat as something of especial value and wanted to possess it. One very small person held up her arms. It was a request which could not possibly be refused. Without the least hesitation, the Regent yielded up the prize to almost certain destruction.

Spring Knocks at Door Of Areas in California

LOS ANGELES, March 7 (AP)—Spring has come to southern California three to six weeks early, depending upon location.

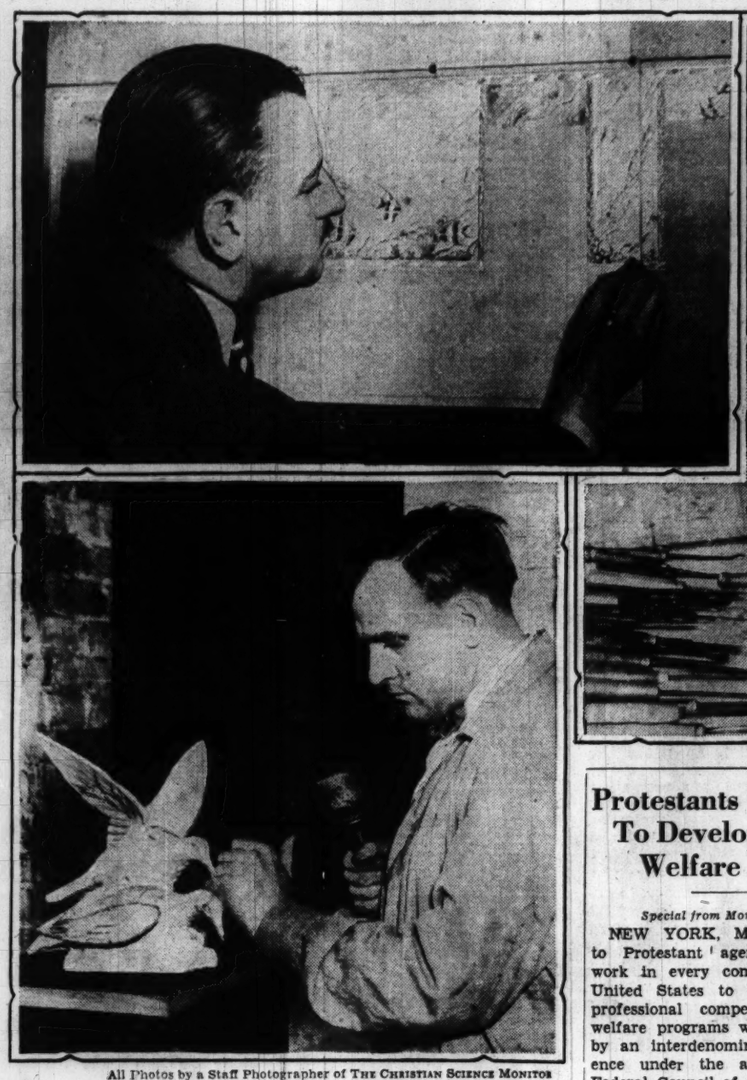
Bees are buzzing and almond and other trees blooming, but farmers go about puzzled, with hardly a "tra! la!" among them.

In normal winters the citrus growers have to light their smudge pots 25 to 30 nights to ward off frost, but this year three times was the maximum. This has been the warmest spring in 20 years, stimulating growth of insect pests and upsetting generally the routine of things.

Phi Beta Kappa Admits Dodds

PRINCETON, N. J., March 7 (AP)—Dr. Harold W. Dodds, president of Princeton University, was elected an honorary member of the Princeton Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, national honorary scholastic society, yesterday. At the same time 21 seniors and nine juniors were chosen members.

Arithmetic and Art Join Forces



All Photos by a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CWA Beautifies Boston Schools

Top Left—Harold Jardine at Work on Design for Murals in Norcross School. Top Right—John Bonnyman Carving Process Set. Lower Left—Frederick A. Brunner Carving Sea Gulls for Joseph H. Barnes School.

Mary's Little Lamb Is Going to School Under CWA Sculptor's Chisel and Maul

Mary and her little lamb are really going to school—just as soon as Mr. Frederick A. Brunner carves them out. Under the CWA Public Works of Art Project this sculptor in wood and stone has been assigned wood carving for the Boston public schools.

In a dingy storeroom over a warehouse in the South End he cuts, from the original basswood block, a pair of sea gulls of such birdlike strength and live delicacy that one expects them to take wing and soar through the open window. Two pairs of these gulls, one on top of each pilaster, will adorn the mantelpiece in the headmaster's room at the Joseph H. Barnes School. Shellac and a dark glazing will make them a lasting thing of beauty.

Mr. Brunner is also making, for the East Boston High School, several six-foot panels representing the locality, its art and industry portrayed in the old clipper ships and the modern airplanes; and the activities of students in library classroom and gymnasium.

The traveling exhibits which he is preparing for kindergarten and primary school children include, besides Mary and her lamb, squirrels and pigeons from the Common, and various other small creatures of local popularity. This artist has spent many hours studying animals and birds, for which he has a deep affection. He began wood carving at the age of 11, and served his apprenticeship in his home town in Alsace-Lorraine. During the World War he entered the Cathedral School at Metz. Specimens of his work are to be found in the cathedral at Nancy and in buildings in Washington.

Mr. John Bonnyman, who shares the store-room studio with Mr. Brunner, served his apprenticeship and received his training in his native Edinburgh. The mahogany process-sets he is carving, in a vase and vine design inspired by the French Rennaissance, will be used to illustrate his craft to school children. The two are old friends, having worked together many years for a Boston interior decorator. Like most craftsmen in the "luxury trades" they were dropped from the pay roll during the recent years.

The highly appropriate use of Boston's fish as well as its pigeons, sea gulls and squirrels, commends itself also as part of the school program under the PWA.

Purely decorative in treatment, the denizens of the South Boston Aquarium supply the motifs in murals of exquisite color and design which Mr. Harold Jardine is painting for the Norcross School. Having young children of his own, he knows exactly what rainbow harmonies of hue, and ornamental borders of red coral and green waves and sea-shells will charm and amuse little people between the ages of five and ten. He studied at the Boston school of the Museum of Fine Arts. He has served at one time and another all the outstanding interior decorators in Boston and for some years was head of the lighting fixture department of a well-known firm.

Millions Hidden By Roumanians In Strange Places

Hoarding of Savings Acts to Retard Prosperity, Say Authorities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania—Action of the National Bank here in calling in all 1000 lei notes has disclosed that 100,000 persons in Roumania have hoarded 6,500,000,000 lei ($66,950,000). On this basis it is estimated that altogether 10,000,000,000 lei are being kept out of circulation, which sum is said to constitute 50 per cent of all the money issued by the National Bank.

The savings are hidden in stockings, cupboards, chests and drawers of small holders who have on an average less than $65 each.

Financial authorties here declare that Roumania cannot prosper as long as half its money is idle and they attribute this state of affairs to Parliament's constant tinkering with the laws relating to debt payment and credit.

There have been so many moratoriums and debt reductions that people have lost faith in the banks and prefer to keep what little money they can scrape together at home.

Certain party leaders have pointed out the contrast between this lack of confidence and the situation in Italy, where the people have so much faith in the justice of the state and the stability of credit that they greatly oversubscribed a recent internal loan. This contrast, they say, is largely due to political influence on Roumanian business.

Protestants Urged To Develop Better Welfare Direction

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 7—A call to Protestant agencies of social work in every community in the United States to develop greater professional competence in their welfare programs was made public by an interdenominational conference under the auspices of the Federal Council of Churches today.

A central coördinating agency or welfare council, sufficiently comprehensive to include all Protestant welfare work, should be established in every community, the conference held.

Other recommendations were that surveys should be made of Protestant social work in all communities under a common master plan and comparable schedules, so that the information gathered may be combined and compiled into national statistics; that ministers be urged to take part in community social work and to lead their churches into coöperation.

That churches should care for their own people, at the same time knowing and making use of the full resources of the community and developing their own competency to the full, and that public funds raised by taxation should be administered by public agencies and not be allocated to private agencies except when proper care of the people make it imperative.

Kansas City Adopts Anti-Tammany Plan

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 7 (AP)—Kansas City's "Little Tammany" will fight it out, as its namesake did in New York, with a fusionist movement for control of the city government in a run-off election March 27.

Tickets of the T. J. Pendergast Democratic organization and the Fusionists, embracing both Republicans and Democrats, were nominated yesterday in the primary election. A "straight" Republican slate was hopelessly defeated.

The Pendergast ticket led the fusionist by approximately 40,000 in a record-breaking primary vote. The balloting was marked by complaints of irregularity and violence made to Gov. Guy B. Park by Fusionist leaders.

Uptrend Experienced In Clyde Shipbuilding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—Some 1500 men expect to find work for 18 months as a result of the placing with Clyde-side firms of an order for four destroyers by the British Admiralty, to the total value of £1,200,000.

The shipbuilding industry on the Clyde is now greatly improved. More orders are reported to be on hand than in any other shipbuilding district in the United Kingdom. Merchant shipbuilding for which orders have already been placed is valued at £1,000,000.

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The best in foods
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Are YOU one of our 30,000 customers who need new cook stoves?

DO you need a new stove? Are you planning to buy one? Then, make no purchase until you have seen the new electric ranges.

We could tell you here how fast they cook, how clean they are, how simple to use, how economical. But we'd rather have you *convince yourself* by an actual demonstration.

Modern electric ranges are on display at many electrical stores and at all Edison Shops. See them, try them, watch them work. Priced as low as $95—as high as $350—with free range wiring. And a liberal trade-in allowance to Edison service customers.

It's time to change to modern electric cooking.

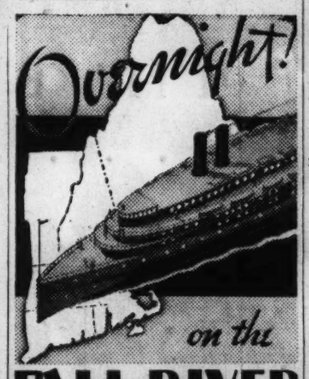
HOTPOINT ELECTRIC RANGE
(Model RA88)
Formerly $196
in trade for your old cook stove
NOW $143.55
Saving $52.45 from former price

$10 DOWN—Two years to pay on our Liberal Budget Plan and FREE range wiring, for Edison service customers, except in a few cases due to location—slight additional charge for terms.

HOTPOINT

The Edison Company of Boston

Overnight! on the



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Liberty Mutual's 22nd Annual Report

To Policyholders:

Your Company has increased its Assets and its Net Surplus during each year of the depression, and is now in the strongest financial condition in its history.

Premium income increased $1,077,000 to $16,220,995 and Total Income for 1933 amounted to $17,199,892, a gain of $1,036,083.

During 1933, Income exceeded all Disbursements, including $3,028,003 paid in dividends to policyholders, by $2,235,559.

Your Company paid 20 per cent dividends on policies expiring during the

year, continuing its record of paying a cash dividend of at least 20 per cent every year since organization in 1912.

A Contingency Reserve of $815,559, sufficient to write all stocks and all bonds not amortized down to December 31, 1933 market quotations, and an Additional Voluntary Reserve of $1,784,441, for any other contingencies, have been established.

Net Surplus increased to $4,170,357, a gain of $118,866, and is the largest in the history of the Company.

The number of policyholders served by your Company has increased steadily each year and is now larger than ever before.

S. BRUCE BLACK, *President.*

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
Year Ended December 31, 1933

ASSETS

Cash on Hand and in Banks	$ 1,363,199.85
Investments:*	
United States Government Securities	7,281,022.54
Municipal Bonds	1,346,381.00
Public Utility, Railroad, and other Bonds	10,269,532.00
All other Investments	2,618,291.45
Premiums in Course of Collection	1,930,147.53
Accrued Interest and other Assets	205,678.60
Total Assets	$25,014,252.97

LIABILITIES

Reserve for:	
Losses	$12,495,346.35
Unearned Premiums	4,993,472.07
Dividends on Expired Policies	307,655.13
Expenses, Taxes, and Miscellaneous Liabilities	447,422.92
Contingency Reserve	815,559.00
Additional Voluntary Reserve	1,784,441.00
Net Surplus	4,170,356.50
Total Liabilities, Reserves, and Surplus	$25,014,252.97

*Bonds which qualify for amortization under Insurance Department regulations are valued on an amortized basis, and all other bonds and all stocks are at prices determined by the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners.

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Home Office:
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Offices in principal cities from coast to coast

LIBERTY MUTUAL *writes Workmen's Compensation, Automobile, and all other forms of Liability Insurance; also Burglary Insurance and Fidelity Bonds. All forms of Fire Insurance are written through its associate company—*

UNITED MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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North Side Laundry
offers you in addition to our high quality LAUNDRY SERVICE — the NEW ZORIC cleaning service, for men's, women's and children's apparel.
Called for and delivered anywhere in Allegheny County.
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DELIVERED DAILY TO YOUR DOORSTEP
Otto's LINDEN 6444
SUBURBAN DAIRY
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FREE BOOKLET!
Entitled *"Your Permanent and Its Care"*
Helps you select the wave best suited to your type and tells how to care for it.
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Other Waves $7.50 to $10
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Consistent advertiser in The Christian Science Monitor since June 16th, 1931

NRA Forestry Policy Awakens New Economic Life of Nation

Added Uses Must Be Found for Forest Products Coming From Arable Lands Reverting to Timber Until More Tillage Is Needed

This is the last of two articles on reforestation brought about by the NIRA. Dr. Compton, economist, is general manager of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association.

By Dr. Wilson Compton
Member of the Lumber Code Authority
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The forest problem in America is as much a national land utilization problem as it is one of an enduring supply of an indispensable raw material. Our forests are not only a potentially inexhaustible source of material, since they are naturally reproducible, but they and the land they occupy are closely related otherwise to the economic life of the nation.

The land itself constitutes an immeasurable reserve of agricultural production for later generations. Since 1920 about 26,000,000 acres of land which were formerly under plow or in pasture, have reverted to forest. This land, presently submarginal from the point view of agriculture, will be followed, for some years to come, by marginal land into the regained realm of the forest.

It has become evident in recent years that in the mad rush of land hunger, as the turbulent wave of settlement spread over the continent, far too much land was wrested from forest, plain, swamp, marsh, and prairie. The land that is now going back to the forests must for a long time be utilized chiefly for industrial instead of food materials.

This industrial utilization of the forest will, however, be united with the conception of local farming, and subsistence homesteads, small local industries supplementing the major forest industries. And beyond that, the forest areas must be fitted into the national economic whole as sources of stream flow and subterranean water supplies, wild life refuges and reserves, and as environments for outdoor recreation.

Old Tillage Will Return

In the course of time, unless the growth of population is soon checked, tillage and grazing will again recover part of the lands they are now giving up. While the area of forest land in this country is officially placed as high as 600,000,000 acres, if there were need for it, half of that area would suffice under intensive forest management.

The abandonment of forest regions by agriculture has been accompanied by a like abandonment of those regions by forest industries. The frontier farmer fled from the wilderness because he could not live in it, and the lumberman has traditionally harvested the volunteer tree crop and fled from high taxes to newer regions.

The forestry conference had, therefore, to consider the public and political aspects of the problem of renewing the forests, as well as those dependent upon the action of the industry. It does little good to write rules for the reforestation of private lands if taxation and other laws nullify them.

The only result in the end, of increasing carrying costs on account of expenditures incurred by reforestation will be abandonment, if the taxes continue to grow faster than the new forests. In these hard years taxes have taken two-thirds of the gross income of the lumber industry. Not only must tax laws be profoundly changed to adapt them to the nature of a crop which may be harvested only once in a generation but through public coöperation must be provided adequate protection against fire and disease and insect attacks on the forests.

Seek New Tax Leeway

So the forestry conference, in accordance with the provisions of the lumber code, tied industry, effort and public assistance together in the new forestry era. President Roosevelt has been asked to lay before the Governors of the states the advisability of reforming the system of forest property taxation so that forest taxes may be paid, largely, when the deferred forest crop is harvested. It was recommended also that a revolving fund of $200,000,000 be provided by the Federal Government which could be used in financing reforestation expenditures and carrying charges including taxes, in the long gap between the inception of new growth and its commercial maturity.

The small returns, at best, from tree-growing, persuaded the conference to favor large public acquisitions of cut-over forest land and also a considerable body of standing timber. Attention was directed to the enormous waste arising from the neglect of forest land which has reverted to public ownership because of tax delinquency but is in no way managed or even cared for. These reversion lands, as well as all public domain forest lands, were recommended for inclusion in public forests.

The industry administration of the forests, which began as a protective measure against the depression and a positive measure for recovery, now becomes a huge supervision of over 400,000,000 acres of privately-owned forest land. The forest industries find themselves, in their new industrial self-government under the National Industrial Recovery Act, charged with the stupendous task of reëstablishing for the public good the forests which they cut, also for the same good.

New Rule Is—Conserve

National need and national land policy formerly decreed the rapid and hence inevitably wasteful utilization of the forests. Now they decree their replenishment.

The conquest of the wooded wilderness of America was a great economic and social adventure. Its rehabilitation may prove an even more difficult undertaking but its beneficial results once achieved will be more enduring.

Not the least of the benefits of the New Deal, so bewildering in the number and by the vastness of its undertakings, is that it provides a new and energizing motive for the common life. I am convinced that the forest products industries will find a new zest in their new national duty.

Man does not live by bread alone. The National Industrial Recovery Act is providing us with sorely needed bread, but it is also giving us spiritual nutriment. We remain hewers of wood and we shall be vexed with the many problems of reviving a long-stranded industry. But we are heartened by the vision of our big task in the drama of national economic reconstruction.

This great industry will not shirk an opportunity, with the aid of public interest and public coöperation, to seek to maintain the sources of its own livelihood and the livelihood of the millions who are dependent upon the forest industries.

He Found Little America Safe

Both Photos The Christian Science Monitor—Wide World

The Ellsworth Expedition Returns

Lincoln Ellsworth and His Ship, the Wyatt Earp, Reach Dunedin Harbor, New Zealand, After Their Visit to the Antarctic.

It had been the intention of Mr. Ellsworth to fly over the antarctic terrain. The expedition reached the Bay of Whales, found Admiral Byrd's base intact, reported that fact to the Byrd ship, then on its way south, and unloaded its plane on the barrier ice, where it was crushed in an ice movement. The expedition then returned to its base at Dunedin, where its leader prepared to depart for the United States.

Theaters to Counter Call of the Cafés Urged in Spain by a Former Premier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—A new recruit has been added to the list of eminent Spaniards voicing their desire for a National Theater movement to counter the call of the cafés.

It was Don Manuel Azaña, former Premier, who said that Spain would be easier to govern without her cafés. New Señor Corpus Barga, noted writer, has declared that the Spaniard's national drink is coffee because he has no national theater to foster social life, and is therefore forced to fall back on the traditional café "tertulia" or party where all Spain's political changes are discussed.

Cafés in every street—yet one looks in vain for an Old Vic or a Comedie Francaise in Madrid or in any of the big provincial cities. Calderon and Lope de Vega left masterpieces and Benavente and the Quinteros are writing them today, but they have no public as Shakespeare, Corneille, or Galsworthy have. "Life's fourth dimension," as Señor Barga calls the theater, is definitely lacking in Spain.

The cinemas would more than fill the gap if quantity were the criterion, for in recent years they have cropped up like mushrooms. Furthermore the theater is regarded as a necessary background for movies. Films, often with restricted, unreal atmospheres, and mostly foreign as they are here, are held to have an unsettling effect on the people.

Music-halls are also non-existent. The revue as known to other countries has never taken a hold in Spain. Each little pueblo, like the big cities, may have its circus with perhaps a revue item thrown in, but the audience usually waits unmoved for the genuine circus turn.

The attraction of the café for the Spaniard appears to be in that he would rather do the acting and talking himself than watch others act. The café "tertulia" gives him full scope to express his personality. The problems of government are resolved nightly in thousands of cafés up and down the country, for Juan Español has a conversational flair for politics. Usually, the putting into effect of ideas thus born is put off for mañana, and it is only when considerable masses are moved to strive for one object that words become actions.

Durban's Loudspeakers Run Crossing Traffic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURBAN, S. Af.—Loudspeakers to tell pedestrians when they may or may not cross the street were suggested at a meeting of the Durban Publicity Association recently. It was stated that traffic lights were not enough for pedestrians who tried to cross when they felt the gap between traffic was large enough, and not when the light was green.

England's Amateur Actors Keep Busy in Spare Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, Eng.—Amateur acting has taken such a hold upon people in the Merseyside area that spare-time actors are now estimated to number 10,000.

There are some 150 amateur theatrical societies established within a few miles of Liverpool Town Hall. Occasionally an amateur company hires a professional theater for a week's run, but the amateurs' activities are enough to provide the chief support for two smaller theaters in the city—and there is talk of the amateurs building themselves a theater to be owned jointly by the principal societies and at which amateur productions would go on throughout the year.

Bullitt Back at Post With Peace and Trade Message for Russia

MOSCOW, March 7 (AP)—Mr. William C. Bullitt, first United States Ambassador to Soviet Russia, returned to the capital today convinced that there will be no war in the Far East and that if America expects to get many commercial orders from the Soviet, its purchases here will have to be increased.

"During my visit to the United States," he said, "I found neither public nor official opinion expects hostilities in the Far East. I firmly share that belief." Describing the formation of an export and import bank to finance Russian trade, Mr. Bullitt said he was not aware that it had yet transacted any business but that Washington and the general run of American businessmen now know that if the United States receives a large Soviet business it must buy greater quantities of Soviet goods than ever before.

He revealed that the State Department had been studying that angle for some time and said. "There are great possibilities for us to take more goods from Soviet Russia without competing with home production." He declined, however, to estimate in what amount the United States might increase its purchases here.

The American Ambassador indicated that consulates are to be established immediately in Leningrad and Vladivostok and, later, at some southern point such as Kiev or Odessa. Accompanied by Mr. John Wiley, counselor, and 23 other attachés and secretaries, Mr. Bullitt was driven to his official residence, after being greeted at the station. He had been absent from Moscow since Dec. 21 when, after studying the situation here, he returned to the United States to complete final preparations for opening the Embassy.

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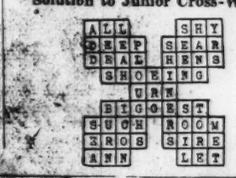
Solution to Junior Cross-Word



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HARGRAVES: I make many thousands of yards of cloth a year for The Fifty Shilling Tailors, and I know the fine stuff that goes into them. They are the shrewdest judges of value we have to deal with, and it pays us to make a point of employing our best men on any contracts of theirs.
Anybody outside our trade would be surprised at the fine materials that go into their suits.
BLACK: But still . . .
HARGRAVES: But still, you think I ought to spend more on my clothes! Well, don't forget I'm a Yorkshireman—and I like value for my money. So when you can convince me I'm getting better cloth, better cut and better service at the prices you pay, I'll change my Tailor.
Meanwhile, I've been in the trade all my life, and I know a bit of what I'm talking about!
BLACK: That's all quite true, and I don't deny that all their materials are first-class, but when you go to a Fifty Shilling Tailors' depot and get measured and fitted, don't you find something lacking? Something personal and exclusive.
HARGRAVES: I'll answer that question with another. Do you think that some of the smartest dressed young men in the West End of London—not to mention men in the know like me—would go there if they couldn't get exactly what they wanted?
No, Black, you can take it from me, The Fifty Shilling Tailors have swept this country for one reason only, and that is because they've discovered how to multiply *individual* tailoring. Low price may sell a man a suit or overcoat once, but it's the personal touch in cut, fit and style that makes him come back for more.
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Henry Ford Sees Increased Needs Of New Markets

Agrees With Roosevelt, but Says Jobs Must Not Eat Industry

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FORT MYERS, Fla., March 7—Comfortably seated in his garage-workshop, Mr. Henry Ford yesterday voiced agreement with President Roosevelt's recovery program and, commenting on the President's advice to industry, said:

"The only way to hire more men is to create more markets. The men with new jobs will furnish new markets. The difficulty, as far as industry is concerned, is finding a place to employ the men before the market exists to make their employment profitable.

"More men will manufacture more goods and industry must find a market for their products or the jobs will eat up the industry."

Then Mr. Ford launched into his favorite subject—farming and back to the soil.

"The great thing as I see it today," he said, "is the back-to-the-land movement. There is the answer to making people self-sustaining rather than dependent upon industry which at its best is uncertain and seasonable.

"Whenever people learn to become self-sustaining on farms or in small rural communities, then industry will seek out these communities. Industry will follow people to the smaller towns and many of our problems will be solved.

"For when people become self-sustaining, they will soon start to accumulate a surplus. This surplus, in turn, will create new markets. As far as the Ford Motor Company is concerned, we made the mistake at first made by all industries and centralized our production.

"But having seen the error in this method, we are now sending men out into the country and contracting for many of our finished and raw materials which go into the manufacture of automobiles from small decentralized industries scattered over the country.

"Cities have their uses, however. Don't think I would advocate abolishing them. I have come to the point in my thinking where I grant every institution a purpose for existence. It would not exist without reason. Young men can gain experience and education in cities and if the young man carries this knowledge back to the country, he will be able to appreciate real living on a more genuine basis. In other words, people must learn to adopt a simpler scale of living."

Panama Expects Solution Of Canal Annuity Issue

PANAMA, Pan., March 7 (By U. P.)—President Arias has expressed confidence that a friendly solution of the annuity dispute with the United States would be found. He denied that there was an impasse with the American Government over the $250,000 annual payment according to the canal treaty of 1904.

"I am sure it will be solved without arbitration," President Arias said, adding that the question was being carefully considered. The treaty provides payment in gold coin, and Panama fiscal agents in New York were reported to have refused to accept payment in devalued dollars.

Accidents in Pittsburgh Increase Since Repeal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH—Misgivings of what the future of repeal holds for Pittsburgh have arisen here as a result of a report by the Bureau of Traffic Planning that automobile accidents have shown a sharp increase since repeal and that "unquestionably liquor is becoming a vital factor."

There were 15 fatalities as a result of automobile accidents in January of this year, as compared with six in the same month of a year ago, and 436 traffic accidents, as compared with 170 for the same month of 1933. The traffic report says that 36 of the drivers involved in accidents last January were under the influence of liquor. Only two were reported for the preceding January.

Page Ripley

Mr. Webb A. Browne, Alaska railroad agent at Nenana, says he has used the same fountain pen for more than 40 years.

Cuban Cabinet Faces Strikes and Threats In Restless Country

HAVANA, March 7 (AP)—Strikes and threats of disorders plagued Cuba yesterday as the Cabinet of President Mendieta, facing perhaps the most serious situation since it was formed, considered drastic precautionary measures.

Cabinet members remained in session all night. Among other things, they considered suspension of constitutional guarantees and dissolution of labor unions. With guarantees in suspension, enemies of the state might be arrested and held for 10 days without charges being filed against them; letters, telegrams and telephone calls might be censored; residences might be searched; editions of newspapers and books seized; entry into and exit from the country stopped and Cubans banned from the island and foreigners deported.

The Constitution provides the action may be taken only "if the security of the state demands it in case of invasion" or "serious internal disturbances." A proposed governmental effort to break the strike of Havana dock workers was held in abeyance today, but soldiers operated street cars and trams between Camaguey and Santa Clara.

United States Marines continued watchful aboard the transport Antares, to which they were transferred from the Wyoming, which sails tomorrow. The Antares was scheduled to sail Wednesday, but today it was considered likely the departure would be postponed. Sixty-seven strike leaders were jailed in Havana and police ordered all workers' meetings and manifestations be broken up.

Handler of Snakes Indifferent to Bites

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7 (AP)—Bitten more than 100 times by poisonous snakes, Mr. F. M. Weidmann of San Francisco rounded out yesterday 30 years as a trainer of the reptiles. He is apparently immune to the peril of their fangs. Mr. Weidmann's odd career began in 1904 when he was bitten by the first snake he ever handled.

"I immediately became interested in snakes and determined to see if they could be trained," he said. "I found that you cannot whip a snake. Although they are intelligent, they do not understand why they are being disciplined and therefore I always treat them with kindness."

As Mr. Weidmann was talking, he fondled a long rattlesnake with several buttons. Suddenly angered, the rattler raised its head to strike as its buttons rattled with an ominous warning. Calmly, like a parent quieting a child, Weidmann picked up the angry snake, caressed it and the reptile immediately became quiet.

"I have to do that when one of them becomes mad," Mr. Weidmann explained. "If I don't, the snake seems to realize he can dominate me."

London Merchants to Hear Ovens Talk From America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 7—Mr. David Ovens, president of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, is to address an audience of leading merchants of London, Eng., on March 15, when they attend a banquet given in honor of Mr. Gordon Selfridge to mark completion of his service of 25 years in London retail merchandising.

Mr. Ovens will make his talk by transoceanic telephone. It will be heard by merchants gathered at the banquet, and will be radiocast to all parts of England. Mr. Ovens is to talk from his office on the fifth floor of Ivey's Department Store by a special telephone hookup. "I am glad to accept this invitation," Mr. Ovens said, "because I hope it will bind more closely the friendly feeling between British and American merchants, which has been shown in many ways."

Philadelphia Orchestra Scraps Russian Tour

PHILADELPHIA, March 7 (AP)—Plans for the Philadelphia Orchestra to make a six-week tour of Russia this spring have been scrapped. Mr. W. Curtis Bok, vice-president of the orchestra, said in making the announcement to the musicians that "it seemed impossible to stir up enough interest."

It was understood that the Soviet Government had agreed to provide meals, quarters and transportation for the 110 players while in Russia, but Mr. Bok said the necessary financial contributions had not been forthcoming. The trip had been approved by Mr. Leopold Stokowski, conductor of the orchestra.

Second Mexican Renaissance Appears in Mural Decoration

Young Painters During Past Year or So Have Been Busy in This Form of Art, Especially in School Buildings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—What is considered by some art observers here as the second Mexican renaissance in the past 20 years has made its appearance within the past year in the form of numerous mural decorations completed by several of the younger fresco painters in this country.

Nearly all of the decorations have been carried out on the main walls of the modern primary schools recently constructed by the ministry of public education with the financial aid of the central department in various Mexico City suburbs and poorer districts as well as in a number of villages scattered throughout the Federal District.

No fewer than eight young artists, hitherto more or less known in art circles here as well as in certain parts of the United States, as easel-painters, have made their "début" as fresco painters during the past year in connection with the decorations completed in the new schools and in several other centers.

Señors Julio Castellanos, Pablo O'Higgins, Ramon Alva Guadarrama, Roberto Reyes Perez and Jesus Guerrero Galven carried out mural decorations on main and stairway walls of the recently constructed schools, while Señor Rufino Tamayo decorated several walls of the Mexisan National Conservatory of Music, and Señor Alfred Salce decorated the patio walls of one of Mexico City's most important industrial schools for women and girls. Señors O'Higgins, Guadarrama and Pacheco are former assistants of Mexico's internationally renowned painter, Señor Diego Rivera. Señor O'Higgins is a young Californian, who has been connected with the Mexican art movement since 1924, when he came to this country to study with Rivera.

Following the general aim pursued by the present Ministry of Public Education under Minister Narciso Bassols' direction, and the purpose outlined by Señor Juan O'Gorman, head of the Ministry's construction department and designer of the schools, in having the walls of the new schools decorated, practically all of the frescoes deal with some social theme related to present-day Mexico.

It is planned to continue the fomentation of mural decoration of the new schools during this year as a means of cultural and educational enlightenment among Mexican children. The presence of Rivera, who returned to Mexico recently to work on a mural painting at the National University's school of medicine, is also expected to serve as a certain stimulus to such activity.

Some Reached Your Table

Seafood valued at $5,000,000 is taken from North Carolina coastal waters annually.

Adieu, Mosquitos

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Mosquito elimination work has reached large proportions in New Hanover County, where Wilmington, the largest North Carolina town east of Raleigh, is located. More than eight miles of ditches, two to six feet wide, and 2½ feet deep, have been dug by 100 men. Nineteen ponds have been drained.

Dry Units Change Name

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—The joint organization of dry groups in Illinois has changed its name from the Illinois Conference of Associations Supporting the Eighteenth Amendment to the Illinois Conference Opposing Beverage Alcohol, and is continuing its monthly meetings in support of temperance.

Poll Tax Collections High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—As Alabama tax collectors recently closed poll tax books for 1934, Mr. J. H. Hard Jr., state comptroller, predicted an all-time record for poll tax receipts—perhaps as high as $350,000—had been set. This was good news for distressed public schools, which benefit by this tax.

Jobs Increase in Illinois

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—The January employment level for Illinois industries was 18.6 per cent higher, and the pay roll 26.5 per cent higher than a year ago, according to the monthly report of the Illinois Department of Labor. A slight decline from the preceding month of December was noted, however.

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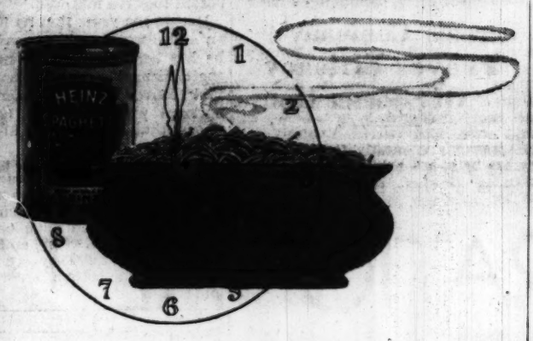

Kitchen-ese for a HURRY-UP MEAL

Heinz cooked Spaghetti is Kitchen-ese for "hurry-up." And it's kitchen-ease for every time you're caught short of time to provide enticing food for a hungry crowd.

All you do is heat a tin of it (a bare few minutes!) and serve and sit down and enjoy.

Heinz cooked Spaghetti is another one of those whole jobs Heinz does for housewives. We start by making the spaghetti. Then we cook it. Then we put into it a sauce—of cheese, tomatoes, milk, butter and spices—a sauce with sure-fire lure.

Try Heinz cooked Spaghetti for your next hurry-up meal. Serve it often for its *different* deliciousness. Stock up *now*, at your grocer's.

HEINZ cooked SPAGHETTI

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FREE—TO HELP YOU PLAN YOUR BABY'S DIET. A new, useful Chart of Vitamins and Minerals—showing what each one does for your baby and what foods they are found in. Write to H. J. Heinz Co., Dept. 120, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Ask for Heinz, *because Heinz are the beans that are really oven-baked.* You want oven-baked beans because oven-baking is what gives beans mealy, munchy texture, through-and-through good flavor. So don't say beans, say *oven-baked* beans, say *Heinz* oven-baked beans. . .

HEINZ OVEN-BAKED BEANS

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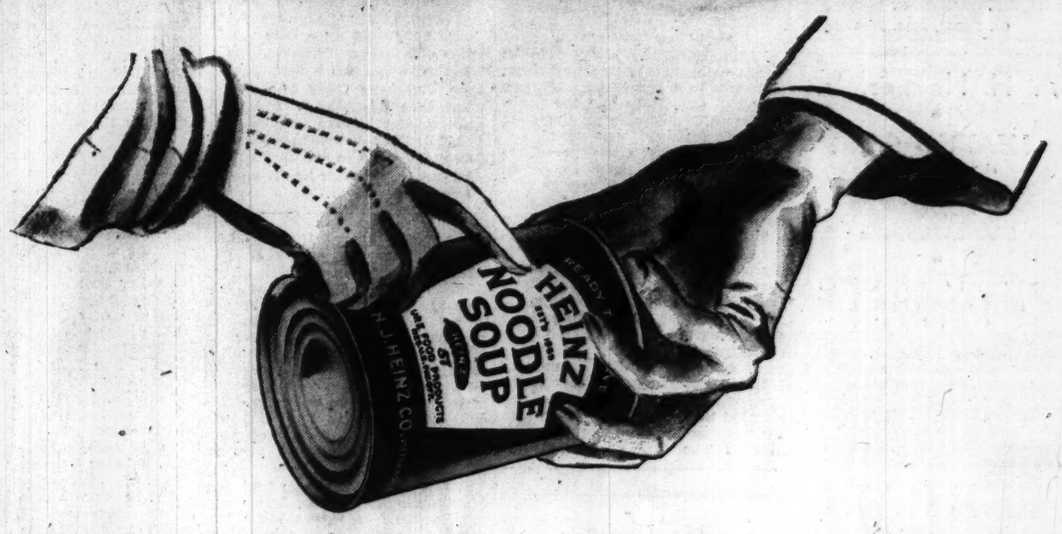

Why women say—"LET ME HAVE HEINZ NOODLE SOUP!"

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Cream of Asparagus	Vegetable
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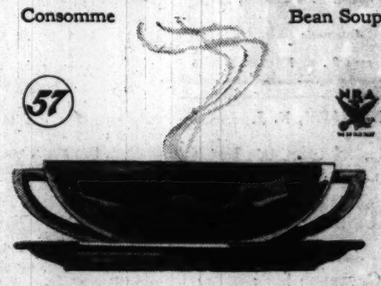
Gumbo Creole	Scotch Broth
Clam Chowder	Cream of Oyster
Consomme	Bean Soup

57



HEINZ home-recipe SOUPS

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We refer to Heinz Tomato Ketchup. The superb tomatoes that grow from our own special pedigreed seeds are turned into ketchup *while they are garden fresh!* That accounts for the lovely fresh flavor of Heinz Tomato Ketchup. The rare spices that season it are selected first hand by Heinz scouts all around the world. That accounts for the precious tang and zip that are unique in Heinz Tomato Ketchup. These two, we believe, are the reasons that

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The Editor's Puzzle

265

If "Since ~~after~~ reading this book," said the man ~~whose slave~~ ~~arises~~ with my heart of ~~hearts of~~ love for all mankind and a desire to help all ~~those who~~ ~~know~~ are in ~~trouble~~ ~~any kind of difficulty whatsoever~~

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page.)

CCC to Recruit 250,000 New Men Starting April 1

Other Enrollment Dates Are for July 1 and October 1

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 7—An additional 250,000 unemployed young men will have opportunity between now and Oct. 15 to join the ranks of the CCC now nearing the close of its first year of existence.

One of the first emergency agencies set up by President Roosevelt, the CCC has given regenerative benefits to almost 500,000 young men between the ages of 18 and 25.

The corps is now in its second six-months period, which will close March 31. The President has approved two more periods, and there is a definite move afoot to make the forest army a permanent wing of the Government.

Making public today the enrollment program for the balance of 1934, Mr. Robert Fechner, director of emergency conservation work, announced three separate opportunities for "signing up" in the next seven months. The first enrollment will take place on April 1, the second on July 1 and the third on Oct. 1.

No increase in the strength of the CCC, now at 303,525, has been authorized, but new men will be admitted to take the place of those who leave the corps. At the direction of the President, Mr. Fechner has ruled that no man shall be eligible for reënrollment after he has completed a full year in the corps. This limitation has been set in order that the lure of the camps will not keep men away from possible jobs in private industry.

It was only a year ago that the American Federation of Labor was condemning the proposal for the camps, holding the regimentation was subversive to standards of "free American labor," and that the $1 a day to be paid the volunteers would endanger existing American wage scales. Today the CCC is one emergency agency against which an opposing voice is scarcely ever raised.

One of the unusual features of the CCC is its educational program, instituted this winter under the direction of C. S. Marsh, formerly of the University of Buffalo. Study is wholly voluntary and the men are taught anything they want to learn. Each camp has its educational adviser who organizes informal discussion groups, classes, selects textbooks, uses magazines, newspapers, pamphlets and moving pictures to teach men whose previous education may have been entirely lacking or who may be college graduates.

The program has been described by Mr. Marsh as the "biggest single volunteer adult education enterprise the world has ever seen."

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Five Billions Spent By Roosevelt in Year

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 7

RECOVERY spending increased the United States public debt more than $5,000,000,000 during the year of President Roosevelt's Administration.

Figures for March 5, the comparable date for last year's inauguration, put the public debt at $26,052,457,179, as compared with $20,936,058,784 a year ago. The cash balance, however, was $4,874,633,950, while last year the Treasury's ready cash was less than $200,000,000. In this year's large balance is counted $2,810,047,708 of profit on dollar devaluation which the Treasury has segregated from its ordinary spending funds.

Wilson Memorial Meets Opposition In Daily Princetonian

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., March 7—In an editorial entitled "Money, Marble and Memory," the Daily Princetonian, undergraduate newspaper of Princeton University, today voiced opposition to the proposal announced last Saturday to erect a stone shaft in memory of President Woodrow Wilson in connection with the construction of a new traffic circle near the Princeton battle monument here.

Holding that "the idea of a memorial to President Wilson is beyond all possible criticism," the Princetonian questions the advisability and artistic taste of the proposed arrangement. Holding that the battle monument and World War memorial bench have already somewhat marred the beauty of the spot, the editorial voices the thought that Mr. Wilson "would doubtless have preferred to be remembered by some project of direct value to human beings—either a cultural or a social project."

"The ideal memorial to Wilson would be a new library, for this is as much a part of town life as that of the university," it continues. "Failing that, the local authorities and the Public Works Administration might do well to investigate the possibility of clearing up some of the local slums. This would again cost more than the erection of this shaft, but in these days of billion-dollar budgets, there is no one who can say that the value of Woodrow Wilson's memory can be measured in dollars and cents."

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Graft and Lobby Inquiries Get In Overtime Work

(Continued from Page 1)

descended upon Washington, selling their alleged political influence to the highest bidder. His resignation rests in the pigeonhole with those of Mr. Robert Jackson of New Hampshire, secretary of the Democratic National Committee; Mr. Frank C. Walker, treasurer; Mr. J. Bruce Kremer, committeeman from Montana, and Mr. O. Max Gardner, committeeman and former Governor of North Carolina. Fattest resignation of all, that of Mr. James A. Farley, national chairman, is pledged by both the Postmaster-General and the President "as soon as we can find another national chairman."

* * *

How the Lobby Worked: Timed with the anti-lobby push, it was revealed in the Black air-mail committee today that Mr. Lehr Fess, Ohio lawyer and son of Senator Simeon D. Fess (R.) of Ohio, got either $3000 or $5000 for two days' work in "expediting" passage of the Watres aviation bill in 1930 in behalf of the National Air Transport. Mr. Paul Henderson, former executive officer of that company and Second Assistant Postmaster-General in the Coolidge Administration, disclosed this fact. Senator Fess was whip of the Upper Chamber at that time.

Mr. Henderson also revealed that his present company, United Aircraft and Transport, whose air-mail contract was among those recently canceled by Executive order, employs the legal services of Mr. J. Bruce Kremer, referred to above.

* * *

"Parliamentarian": "Apparently the Watres Act had to be passed to get our route No. 3 renewed," said Mr. Henderson. "Mr. Lehr Fess had been parliamentarian of the House and we had employed him on other matters. I asked him if he would undertake as a lawyer to come to Washington and undertake to expedite the passage of the bill.

"He did," added Mr. Henderson succinctly, "and we paid him for it."

The bill passed in time.

While the Democrats were chuckling over their revelation, the Republicans had their inning with the statement that Mr. Kremer, until recently high in the Democratic party councils, was also employed by the aviation interests.

Mr. Henderson gave a new version of the famous aviation meetings in Washington in 1930 and said he had opposed the procedure throughout, even stating his opposition to Mr. Hoover at the White House.

* * *

Graft Riddle: Over in the House denials and uncertainties piled up. The whole War Department scandal revolves on the question, "Who changed specifications to permit favored companies to get contracts?"

Testimony of Maj.-Gen. Benjamin D. Foulois, chief of the Air Corps, as given out by Representative Ross Collins (D.), Mississippi, was that Mr. Harry H. Woodring, Assistant Secretary of War, had done so. Now comes Mr. Woodring, demanding to be heard by the House committee, and denies that he altered contracts.

Comes, also, General Foulois to deny that he said what Mr. Collins said he did. The main scandal concerns motorization contracts. But also involved is the army's preference to buy on the basis of selective, negotiated contracts rather than in open bidding. Congress says, "Competitive bidding." The army says, "Impracticable." And the graft hunt goes on.

* * *

Watchdog Darrow: Clarence Darrow today became the new official guardian of the rights of the "little fellow" under the NRA.

It will be the task of the new National Recovery Review Board, of which Mr. Darrow is chairman, to search every code drafted under the NRA for provisions which would promote monopolies or injure the "little fellow," about whose welfare the Senate has recently expressed much concern.

The selection of the board was made nearly two weeks ago and its members have been listening-in at the sessions of the code revision conferences now going on. But it was not until today that President Roosevelt issued an executive order officially establishing the board and outlining its duties.

* * *

NRA Future: Another element of reasonable certainty emerged from the NRA crisis. It was that President Roosevelt will ask for legislative continuation of the licensing provision of the National Recovery Act, which expires in June. Plans have not been worked out in detail. And the licensing provision has never been used. It is a last-resort method of enforcing compliance with codes.

* * *

Dollar and Pound: Remarkable steadiness of the dollar and pound for the last three weeks has produced another crop of stabilization rumors. Washington does not believe that formal negotiations between the central banks were responsible for the stability, as dispatches from London suggest. Rather, the slow, steady work of the $35-an-ounce legal price for gold has brought equilibrium. The $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund meanwhile stands as a warning to keep the currencies in line. Financial experts doubt if the fund has been utilized at all thus far, considering that its minatory stature is sufficient to do the job. Until recently the profit obtainable by selling foreign gold in New York was enough to keep the dollar from appreciating. This continuing stability is believed to be a possible prelude to an Anglo-American agreement, even if it does not result from any such understanding.

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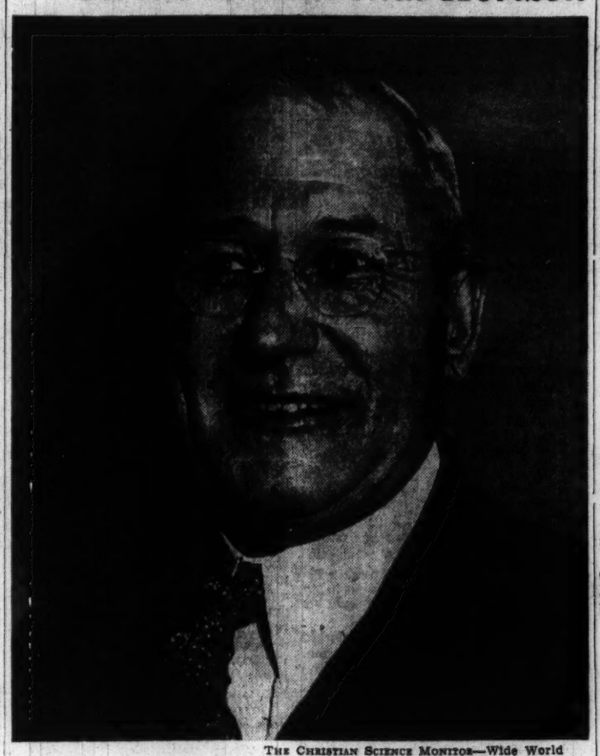
Harmonizer's Smile Dawns On the Educational Horizon



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Edison Ellsworth Oberholtzer

The Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association has elected "as its president a harmonizer," "a man who likes everybody and whom everybody likes," in the person of Mr. E. E. Oberholtzer, Superintendent of Schools, Houston, Texas.

For the last year the association had for its president Mr. Paul C. Stetson, Superintendent of Schools, Indianapolis, coming from a state which has proudly kept every school open during the depression period.

Now the schoolmen have turned to the South for their new leader, but Mr. Oberholtzer too is a "Hoosier" who began his teaching career in the rural schools of Indiana, taught mathematics at Terre Haute and was principal of a village school. From there he went to Tulsa where he was superintendent for 11 years and for the past 10 has been at Houston, where he will begin a new four-year contract next July.

Easy to Work With

On all sides on the convention it was being said that Mr. Oberholtzer "would be easy to work with," that he was "kind," and "very friendly." Those who know him will say that he is a highly democratic type, in contrast to the aristocracy of education; that he is gifted with the art of keeping close to his people, and that in the homes of Houston he is respected for his civic and business leadership.

Some of those at the Cleveland convention got the idea that Mr. Oberholtzer belongs to the "radical" wing which was developed into quite a considerable group at the meeting. But his friends laugh and say it is a tribute to his power of being "a good listener," that he likes people and is always willing to champion their cause, but that no one who has followed his record will believe that he is "radical."

Tasks Await His Talents

Mr. Oberholtzer will employ his gift for harmonizing and coördinating in the new program by which it is hoped to rally the profession and the fact that "he knows how to take help and to get it" is expected to serve him well.

During the years that he has been an active worker at the conventions he has been "E. E.," but now that the chairman of resolutions for the 1934 convention has emerged as national president it is becoming known that he is "Edison Ellsworth" Oberholtzer.

Among his aims for education are raising the standards of teaching by some process of selectivity for candidates for instruction, extension of the training period from childhood through the adult years, and the release of the secondary school curriculum from college entrance requirements.

Cereals Company Proves Efficacy Of Shorter Hours

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., March 7—At a time when reduction in the hours of labor is under constant discussion as one means of remedying the present economic disequilibrium, the Kellogg Company, world's largest manufacturer of ready-to-eat cereals, publishes a report of its operations under the shorter working day.

The report, in the form of a booklet, "Two and One-Half Years Under the Six-Hour Day," states that both employees and the company have benefited materially under the plan.

The Kellogg plant is operated 24 hours a day. The change to a six-hour day involved substitution of four shifts of six hours each for three shifts of eight hours. In costs, in efficiency, and in smoothness of operation, the new system has proved equal to or superior to the old. Employees' wages have been kept at a level which gives them a greater purchasing power than in 1929, while enjoying two additional hours of leisure each day.

The extent to which employment has been maintained by the company is shown by the fact that 28 per cent more people were working in the plant in May, 1933, than in May, 1929.

Gold Medal Designed By Dr. R. Tait McKenzie

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The foundation of two gold medals to be awarded to mathematicians selected for their outstanding contributions to mathematics by an international committee and to be presented at the International Congress of Mathematicians in Oslo in 1936 was suggested by the late Dr. J. C. Fields, research professor of mathematics at the University of Toronto.

Designed by Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, the medal is 2½ inches in diameter.

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Wallace Indorses Child Labor Control Opposed by 'Al' Smith

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 7—Mr. Alfred E. Smith's proposal to defeat the pending federal child labor amendment and leave child labor, like prohibition, up to the several states, was characterized today by the National Child Labor Committee as a means of continuing rather than eliminating the exploitation of children. Simultaneously the committee made public a statement by Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, indorsing the amendment from the farm point of view.

Mr. Smith's proposal, the committee said, "would introduce a type of federal supervision of complicated state laws which is utterly unenforceable." It denied Mr. Smith's statement that the amendment would give the Federal Government complete control over the lives and daily habits of every person in the United States below the age of 18 years. "Such an interpretation is extraordinary, utterly indefensible and with no legal basis," it declared.

Secretary Wallace's statement was aimed to correct misinformation circulated throughout farm areas to the effect that the amendment would keep children from doing chores and would seriously limit the control of their parents over their activities.

"The amendment," said Mr. Wallace, "is directed at protecting children from industrialized and commercialized employment which endangers their health and interferes with their schooling. Farm chores of proper sort certainly do not come under that. Such an argument is nonsense, and anyone who knows anything about the proposed amendment knows that it is nonsense. I am heartily in favor of the amendment and I am sure that the overwhelming majority of farm folk are in complete sympathy with it."

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The Home Forum

The Kingdom of Valencia

THE accidents of politics have included in the Berber state of Valencia the province of Alicante, which belongs racially and physically to the Arab kingdom of Murcia, land of date-palms, bananas and artichokes, of flat-roofed white houses and gardens of pomegranates. But the natural frontier of Valencia is a land where yellow, sun-scorched mountains push rugged shoulders out into the unruffled blue sea. In the little coves lie fishing villages, where men are idly launching their boats from the narrow tideless beach and hoisting great white lateen sails which hang limply in the still air of morning. Women move about little stone houses or climb the walled terraces that hold soil on the steep slopes, and old men and boys lead flocks of black goats and white sheep through the gnarled olives to pasture on the barren hills gay with flowers. Men cry across the still valleys to each other, and their language is Valencian.

The mountains retreat a little from the sea, and the narrow shelf between becomes cultivated like an immense hothouse. Every man in sight is working with antlike activity, setting neat rows of beans, onions and tomatoes, watering them and building low sloping windbreaks of cane to the northeast of every row to protect it from the cold winds. The stone houses of the coves have given way to mud walls packed on a wattle of cane; cane curtains hang before the open doors to keep out sun and dust; and ragged groves of cane edge the raw dry watercourses which cut through the coastal shelf. "Canes and Clay"—one is in the country of Blasco Ibáñez.

The road climbs through rocky fields of gray olives and sparse corn from which the eye ranges freely over the blue Mediterranean, now covered with the white triangles of sails, and then sifts downward through gardens of glossy green bushes in the shade of which lemons hang like pendants of glowing brass. Then the oranges begin, small dark trees heavy with fruit, filling a vast sandy plain with their geometrical rows. Up the flowing ditches pole rude boats loaded to the gunwales with the thin-skinned oranges of Denia, and mule-carts, piled high with baskets of fruit, rattle up the white line of road, hot in the sun. The little villages are almost deserted, men, women and children being busy with the orange harvest. Rickety hooded carts lumber down from the hills, laden with logs; in every village a little sawmill screeches and drones, and the boxmakers hammer noisily behind the dark packing shed into which the oranges have disappeared. "Among Orange Trees"—one might name the aspects of Valencia by the titles of those early Valencian novels of Blasco Ibáñez. The east wind shivers the dark leaves, and the plain is full of the warm pungency of waste oranges decaying by the roadside.

* * *

The orange loves the sand and shuns the clay. The sand runs out beyond Gandia where a hill is crowned by the ruined castle of the Borgias; and there the rice fields begin, little square fields separated by narrow clay banks planted with vegetables. Here a heavy horse is drawing a plow, turning the sticky clay; there another is splashing ankle-deep in water, pulling a puddling harrow; and where the tilth is complete and the water lies above sleek brown mud, a man in a broad straw hat sways rhythmically along, broadcasting rice seed, leaving a herringbone of troubled sludge behind his bare feet. Farther from the hills the fields are broad and ditch-divided, an immense and treeless plain of gray tufted rice stubble, white-flowering water-crowfoot and polished brown plow furrows. Not a house, not a fence in sight—only the slow bulk of the plow horses outlined against the misty gray of the invisible sea; only the flat land so wide and unvaried that it seems to curve with the curve of the earth; only the hump of an ancient town huddled upon a hill beside the sea, its crowded houses a dim crenellation above the towers and ramparts of the yellow city wall.

"Oh Valencia, oh Valencia, digno de siempre reinar!"

In the old romance a Moor has climbed to the top of a high tower and is looking across the plain surrounding the city of Valencia to the camps of Ruy Diaz de Bivar, the Cid Campeador, King of Valencia, against whom the city had revolted. The watercourses were cut and horses pastured on the crops, the smoke of burning towns crept across the *vega* and the Christian knights were at the wall. So the old Moor laments the passing of Moorish Valencia. Eight centuries ago the city fell, but Valencia remains Moorish in its essentials until today. Modern buildings fill the town, but in the *Huerta* outside the peasants still live in huts of canes and clay; steel ships steam into the harbor, but from the fishing villages the smacks that sail out with their nets are unchanged. The watercourses still fertilize the *vega*; and every Thursday, in the doorway of the cathedral, the Moorish Tribunal of the Waters still meets to judge and punish offenses against the unwritten irrigation laws of the *Huerta*. The little farms are tilled Moorish fashion, and the people who tend them still speak a corrupt Latin interlarded with Arabic words. In the medley of physical types one stands out, predominantly as peculiar to Valencia and the old Moslem kingdom of Zaragoza, men short and burly, with big heads and broad brown faces and small black eyes, a type which in our ignorance we call Berber but which is neither Semite nor Hamite, one of the friendliest and most hospitable races on earth.

* * *

With the first gray light of dawn the *Huerta* wakes, and lean little women take to the road, leading panniered horses to market with bundles of vegetables. Carts from greater distances lurch along the roads, a heavy horse in the shafts, a tiny pony, like a miniature cart-horse, leading in the traces. The heavy smoke of breakfast fires, straw, weeds and scanty wood, drives the sparrows chattering from the thatch and weights the mist over the cane-striped garden land. Soon the *Huerta* gives way to oranges where irrigation ends and, although the trees are larger and planted farther apart and the oranges are bigger and the leaves a paler green, the scene is not unlike that at Gandía and the same work is going on, the gathering, carting and packing. Here among the groves is a small town, Sagunto, yellow and dusty as though no rain had ever fallen there, an unimportant little town with nothing to suggest that over two thousand years ago it held out for eight months against the forces of Hannibal, whose armies swept to the very walls of Rome.

Inland the oranges give way to hills and corn fields; and, as the sun sets, out from under the contorted gray olives lurch open carts, each carrying a peasant family home from its small cultivation. For in most of Spain there is no rural population, all the people migrating daily for miles from their towns to their work and returning again in the evening, a custom thousands of years old.

A swarm of children with brown eyes wide squat in the bed of the cart from which projects the long shaft of wooden breastless plow. The man and his wife sit side by side on the seat, shouting directions to the reinless mule or conversing with their neighbors above the loud jangle of the mule's bells. The town is miles away, yet already the road is filled with this slow procession, each mule's head to the tail of the cart before; and the little bells on the bridles clash with every step like the shaking of innumerable tambourines.

The road winds past an isolated farmhouse with, on one side, the corbeled eaves that once upheld the rampart of a castle, perhaps in the day when the Cid ruled this land; and now at the top of the last hill the town is reached, a remnant of old wall, the great bulk of the church, the block of a Moorish citadel outlined against the fading eastern sky. As far as the winding road is visible among the olives, the carts are coming in an unbroken stream, jingling slowly on their way; and in the town they scatter up side streets and disappear through wide wagon-doors into their houses. The sky darkens, and a chill creeps up. The white walls with their dark squares of window fade and are suddenly reversed, the walls becoming black outlines against the faint gleam of the sky, the windows checkers of dim, yellow-brown light against which stalk the black silhouettes of the mules and their carts still filing up the street. Through the darkness comes the unceasing clamor of their clashing bells.

J. S. ERSKINE.

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As Gardens Have Been Planned Through the Centuries in China

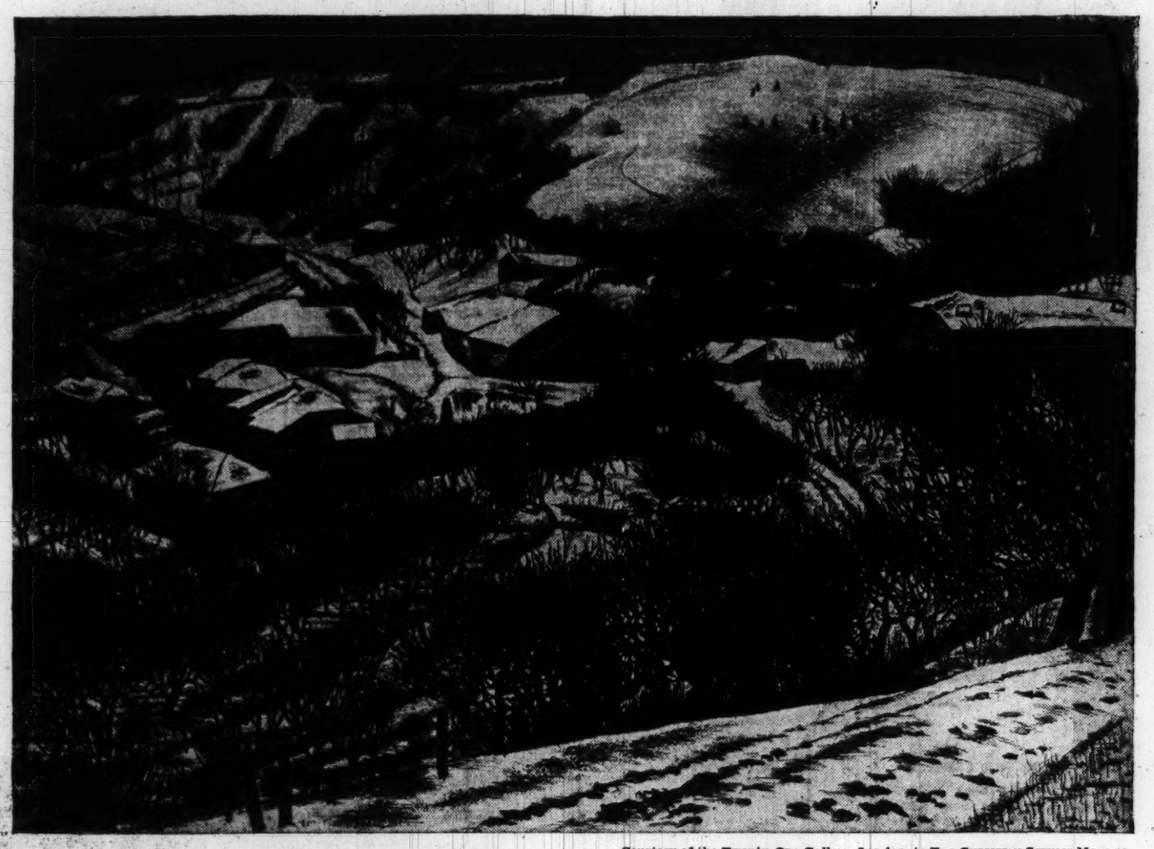
The Chinese idea of a garden is that it shall represent as closely as possible the innumerable natural scenes so dear to the heart of a scholar; that it shall reproduce as nearly as possible the site of his mountain retreat. . . .

As far as I can discover, no books on gardens as such exist, and this is not difficult to understand, as the garden is simply the fruit of vivid imagination; but there are many treatises in Chinese on the growing of flowers.

Early in the eleventh century, soon after William the Conqueror invaded Britain, a certain Liu Ming wrote a work on chrysanthemums, dividing these flowers into thirty-five varieties; and a writer of the Yüan dynasty, which flourished about the time of Edward I, divided the *moutan* peony into thirty-nine classes.

The *lan hua*, that exquisitely scented little epidendrum, has also received much attention as have the various species of the pyrus. Certain flowers are planted in *t'ai* or raised beds surrounded by walls, and this method seems to me one of the few features which might be imported into Western gardens, without fear of presenting an anachronism. . . .

The furnishings of a garden apart from the plants and trees, the rocks and pools, provided by nature, but transplanted by man, are very varied, the most important being writings and paintings which embellish the different buildings and walls. One of the most interesting features are what are known as the *hua ch'iang* or ornamented walls. These are of two main sorts. Those with openings made in fantastic shapes through which a peep of something beyond is gained, and those with very carefully prepared surfaces on which guests can paint a picture or write a poem. These last are, of course, solid, and in addition to the writings and paintings referred to, often have stone tablets with famous inscriptions let into them. Groups of clay figures representing historical scenes are also popular, but these cannot be relied on as far as accuracy of detail is concerned; one often sees a hero in the dress of the Chou dynasty in battle with an opponent who wears that of, shall one say, the T'ang? The masons, not being educated men, follow their own fancy and as long as they make figures full of life the owner is satisfied. The Chinese have a saying "Ornament has no defined order; if it provides distraction—that is sufficient."—From "A Chinese Mirror," by FLORENCE AYSCOUGH. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)



Courtesy of the Twenty-One Gallery, London, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Le Digel à Saxon (in the Rhone Valley): From an Etching by André Jacquemin

AMONG a group of contemporary French engravers, the work of M. André Jacquemin gains recognition. In commenting recently on this etching, "Le Digel à Saxon," a critic has justly written that "certain craftsmanship and deep feeling distinguish this winter scene."

Choosing as his subject the wild and beautiful country of the Rhone Valley, with its background of mountains, where the borderlands of France and Switzerland meet, M. Jacquemin shows us the little village of Saxon at the foot of steep mountain slopes which, though they shadow it, seem to reach down kindly arms to enfold the tiny hamlet.

There is indeed a magnificent breadth in the handling of the subject, a reaching out after strong contrasts, a keen sense of the grandeur of wild nature, her wide spaces, and the splendid simplicity of her outlines and massive shapes. Such are characteristics of this fine etching. A capable use is made of the luminous reflection from stretches of glistening snow, to throw up the delicate tracery of tree stems and branches. The curved sweep of rolling hillside looks down upon the little village clinging, with its simple architecture and widely eaved roofs, to the slopes of the wooded ravine. Windswept are the trees huddling in the cleft hollow; and the lowering darkness of winter sky broods above what, but for the sheltered hamlet, would be a scene of chill loneliness. The clouds threaten storm and herald perhaps a heavier snowfall to crown with a sparkling diadem these wild mountain heights.

The human element is absent. The artist has depended for interest and striking effect upon the strong black and white of the winter landscape with its awe-inspiring grandeur; upon the intense darkness of wood and cloud, and the white radiance of the snow veil in which nature has wrapped herself.

M. Jacquemin does not confine his art to landscape; although perhaps his strongest asset is his sense of atmosphere, shown in the etching before us and in "Rain at Brie" among his etchings recently exhibited in London. His "Beggar Girl at Fez" embodies drawing of a high order, while his "La Chanson Sentimentale" shows strength and dramatic feeling.

Vagabond Dandelion

As Spring approaches, I love to feel the rain in my face; I love, as I never loved before, to hear a cat sincerely yowling on a roof; but the most arboreal thing in all Boston was a dandelion I saw growing one day in the cobblestones between Beacon Street and the Alley. Huddled against the curb, it owed its existence to nothing more purposeful than the winds of chance. Philanthropic as are the crocuses and other flowers behind the iron fences of Beacon Hill, the stamp of invention is upon them; and though they charm, and even touch one, nodding bravely at the cold east wind, they cannot thrill me as did that small and dirty dandelion growing, of its own efforts, grubbily between cobblestones.

A vagabond among flowers, it was neither wild nor tame, but a wanderer, as all vagabonds are, between those two states. It would have been at home on the blandest of lawns, yet here in its gutter it bloomed serene, meeting admiration and attention with Johnsonian ease; and like him, in its little yellow shirt-sleeves, it could right then and there, I am sure, have given dandelion tea to a fair lady and not lost one whit of its simplicity. Its whole life was an adventure; well knowing the "flint and granite of existence," it camped composedly among its cobblestones, accepting puffs of burnt gasoline and the perils of passing wheels as calmly as it accepted sunshine or gray days or rain. At first, snuggled down in its frilly green, it could only peer up dauntlessly at the sky and greet the saucy sparrows; later growing taller, it nodded across, with equal cheerfulness, at the select horsebackers in the Alley, or at the democratic truck procession up Beacon Street; and finally, one day when the wind blew, stretched up enough to have a peep at the nicely curling waves of the Basin. (That was a fine moment.)

Weary with all this sight-seeing it managed to fold up and sleep a bit when night came, but not till the other, more expensive blossoms in the Garden hard by had had their fists in their eyes for half an hour. *They* had no enthralling view of the Basin to keep them awake! . . . And of course, being a vagabond and a dawn-lover, it beat everybody up in the morning, especially myself; for by the time I was taking, with my dog, what seemed to me my *very* early stroll in its direction, it had almost its noonday expression on and was gazing about it with business-like alertness.

And there was something so valorous about the grubby little wild-hearted thing living its life there in strange and roaring circumstances, that as I looked I felt myself once more gazing into the heart of nature herself; a whole jungle, or the Milky Way. My dandelion had only to cast up a composed glance at me and in a flash I was on high with the clouds, moving Mowgli-fashion through the branches, or best of all, in my own beloved wintry woods, striding over cold blue drifts while a red sunset burned behind the trees.—ANNE BOSWORTH GREENE, in "Lambs in March And Other Essays." (New York: Century.)

Mr. Gladstone's Recreations

Recreation to Mr. Gladstone was, speaking quite generally, change of occupation. Always provided that the change was from and not to politics. He turned to Homer, theology, and literature, with the interest and zest refreshing to mind and body. Yet physical exercise was essential to him, and he liked it hard. . . .

He went frequently to the opera, and was an enthusiastic admirer of Jenny Lind. That great artist, after she became Madame Goldschmidt, led the sopranos in the Bach Choir for some years. She came to see Mr. Gladstone, I think in 1877 at 73 Harley Street, and I heard her sing several songs wonderfully, though she was then approaching sixty years of age.

In short, Mr. Gladstone's recreations were not different from those of other young men, but in his case subject to a stricter limitation of time. . . .

Mr. Gladstone's life in the country was the life of a country gentleman who found some eight hours a day for working and reading. He spoke occasionally at the local flower shows and rent dinners. He understood the farmers, went to ploughing matches, to see new machinery, and took interest in all their concerns. Anyone could get on with Mr. Gladstone, and if they didn't it was their own fault, and, I will add, it was because of their own deficiencies. He was never a gossip and he hated scandal, but he could be as light in hand as a boy. The farmers delighted in his visits and in a free talk with a man who knew so much about agriculture, and was always so ready to learn from them. —THE RT. HON. THE VISCOUNT GLADSTONE, in "After Thirty Years." (London and New York: Macmillan.)

My Garden in Winter

My garden is a lovely spot in summer,
But always it has seemed to me too tiny!
The rows of sprawling beans and spreading endive,
The swelling lettuce, carrots feathered fine,
Give far too little room in which to ramble
And ponder lengthy thoughts of life and man.

Today that garden, flat and bleak and silent,
Enveloped thick by yesterday's deep snow,
Seems just a place (wind-swept and lonesome)
Of barren, endless spaces; room there now
To walk and ponder, felt I but the wish.

Two squirrels, fat and saucy, hop across
The garden, brushes high, their cheeks a-bulge
With acorns from their store beneath the boulder.
Up near-by oak they scamper, Indian file,
Then disappear, as quick as light, within
A hollow, where they've built their cozy nest.

Though not conducive to reflective rambling,
My garden is a winsome spot in winter.

GEORGE B. C. RUGG.

Navajo Weaving Song

It is a beautiful thing to sit thus
Weaving at my loom.
The soft wool is pleasant to the touch,
The bright colors welcome to the sight.
On the hillsides the sheep are sleeping.
On the mesa lands the horses are grazing.
The trail of beauty is long and extends far.
The trail of beauty is bright
And set high upon the mountain tops,
But in my weaving I can trace its swift ascent,
Step by step.
In the smooth patterns I have been shaping
All afternoon,
I can point to these symbols and say:
Here is its beginning and here its end.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG.

Attaining Our Ideals

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS undoubted that many people have started out upon their careers with ideals to which they never quite seemed to attain. The struggle to live up to a high standard of ethics in the face of opposition has, perhaps, appeared to them to be too hard, and a little lowering of standards has suggested itself as expedient, if not, indeed, necessary. In time they may have come to endorse the sentiment expressed in the words of Robert Browning,

"The high that proved too high, the heroic for earth too hard."

The name of Jesus of Nazareth stands out in history as that of one who never found the high too high, or the heroic too hard for earthly accomplishment. His standard of righteousness was never for one moment lowered, even in the face of what seemed to be the most relentless opposition and hate. He found the secret of spiritual power in apprehending spiritual reality and conforming his entire life thereto. The line of least resistance made no appeal to him. Therefore he proved himself victor over every phase of mortal experience, even over death itself.

There are few things which give a greater sense of satisfaction, and serve to aid achievement more, than the ability to hold steadfastly to an ideal, even in the face of what seems to be a flood tide of opposition. Herein lies, indeed, a test of true character; and this is what an understanding of Christian Science enables each one to do. By revealing the fact that the things of Spirit alone are real and eternal, and that man, created in the image and likeness of God, is necessarily spiritual, it gives to the individual new motives, an incentive for righteous living hitherto unknown. Through this understanding one becomes consciously allied with eternal Truth, enters into unity with infinite intelligence, and is demonstrably at one with God. Christ Jesus spoke of such a mentality as a house built upon a rock, against which the rains and winds and floods of adverse suggestion could not prevail.

He who faces world conditions or problems thus equipped has no fear that he may weaken in the hour of testing or temptation, and experience the ignominy and humiliation which must inevitably accompany the knowledge that, like Esau, he has sold his birthright for a mess of pottage, and lowered his ethical standard at the suggestion of expediency or self-interest. What if he may seem to lose by standing for the highest ideal? The Master said, "He that findeth his life shall lose it: and he that loseth his life for my sake shall find it."

Never in the history of the world, perhaps, was there a time when individuals needed to hold more steadfastly to their highest sense of right than they do today. Humanity needs this. Justice demands it. Mercifulness and compassion impel it. It is no time to lower one's standard, or to dip one's colors to the false claim of an evil power. Christian Science teaches that there is but one Mind, God, infinite good, and therefore but one power. On page 228 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes: "There is no power apart from God. Omnipotence has all-power, and to acknowledge any other power is to dishonor God." Christian Science also teaches that as the man of God's creating is spiritual, he who apprehends this fact and conforms his life thereto in the measure of his understanding, has allied himself with omnipotence. Under stress of temptation his help is at hand. She also writes, in her book "Unity of Good" (p. 17): "Emerson says, 'Hitch your wagon to a star.' I say, Be allied to the deific power, and all that is good will aid your journey, as the stars in their courses fought against Sisera."

Of those who apprehend spiritual reality and live in accord with its demands, Christ Jesus said, "A city that is set on an hill cannot be hid." How often has this fact been exemplified in human experience! What could have dimmed spiritual light such as the Master came to shed upon a darkened world? What combination of circumstances could possibly have smothered such a love for humanity as that which animated the Way-shower, Christ Jesus? Nor could the revelation of Truth which came to Mrs. Eddy ever be hidden. Never in the history of the world has anyone, except the Master, so steadfastly and courageously lived up to the ideal—the great ideal of spiritual reality—labored, endured, that it might be made available to universal humanity. And who shall measure the influence of such a life? True Christianity demands that we shall do no less than strive to attain to a realization of the highest ideals.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

ALCANZANDO NUESTROS IDEALES

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

NO HAY duda que muchos han empezado sus vidas con ideales los cuales no parecían nunca alcanzar. El esfuerzo de vivir con elevadas máximas morales a pesar de la oposición que tuvieran que afrontar, quizás les pareció demasiado difícil; y un pequeño ajuste de estas normas tan altas les pareció también conveniente o tal vez hasta necesario. Acaso llegaron a sancionar a veces el sentimiento expresado en las palabras de Robert Browning:

"Lo alto resultó demasiado alto, lo heroico demasiado difícil para esta tierra."

El nombre de Jesús de Nazaret sobresale en la historia como de un hombre que no encontró nunca que lo alto era demasiado alto o lo heroico demasiado difícil para el cumplimiento humano. Sus máximas de integridad moral no se bajaron jamás, ni siquiera cuando fué afrontado por lo que parecía la oposición y el odio de la naturaleza más intensa e irreconciliable. Él encontró el secreto del poder espiritual en la comprensión de la realidad espiritual y conformó su vida entera a ello. La tentación de ceder a la resistencia no podía seducirle. Por eso se demostró como superior a toda fase de la experiencia humana, hasta a la muerte misma.

Hay pocas cosas que den mayor satisfacción y que ayuden tanto al cumplimiento de cosas meritorias como la capacidad de atenerse firmemente a un ideal, aún cuando uno se vea afrontado por lo que parezca una ola de oposición. En esto consiste la prueba de que uno tiene verdaderamente carácter o entereza; y esto es lo que un entendimiento de la Ciencia Cristiana nos hace posible hacer. La revelación de la verdad de que sólo las cosas del Espíritu son reales y eternas, y que el hombre creado a la imagen y semejanza de Dios, es necesariamente espiritual, le confiere al hombre nueva inspiración y un aliciente tal para vivir una vida honrada, como jamás lo ha conocido antes. Con este entendimiento llega uno a estar conscientemente aliado con la Verdad eterna, entra en unidad con la inteligencia infinita, y está demostrablemente unido con Dios. Cristo Jesús habló de una mentalidad de esta clase como de una casa edificada sobre la roca, contra la cual las lluvias y los ríos y los vientos de sugestiones adversas no podían prevalecer.

El que afronte las condiciones y los problemas del mundo equipado de esta manera, no tiene que temer que falle en la hora de la prueba o de la tentación, experimentando la ignominia y la humillación que inevitablemente deben de acompañar la comprensión de que—igual a Esau—él también ha vendido su primogenitura por un guisado de lentejas, y ha bajado sus máximas morales a la sugestión de la conveniencia o de la ventaja personal. ¿Qué importa, si parece perder algo por sostener el ideal más elevado? El Maestro dijo: "El que halla su vida la perderá; y el que perdiere su vida por mi causa, la hallará."

Jamás en la historia del mundo, tal vez, haya habido un tiempo cuando los hombres necesitaran atenerse tan firmemente a su sentido más alto de justicia e integridad como hoy en día. La humanidad lo necesita. La justicia lo demanda. La misericordia y la compasión son los motivos impulsores, que nos llevan a hacerlo. No es el tiempo de bajar los ideales o de rendir homenaje a las pretensiones erróneas de un supuesto poder del mal. La Ciencia Cristiana nos enseña que no hay más que una Mente, Dios, el bien infinito, y por lo tanto nada más que un poder. En la página 228 del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) Mary Baker Eddy escribe: "No hay poder aparte de Dios. La omnipotencia es todo-poderosa, y el reconocer cualquier otro poder significa faltarle a Dios." La Ciencia Cristiana también enseña que, puesto que el hombre de la creación de Dios es espiritual, el que comprenda este hecho, y viva de acuerdo con ello, se habrá aliado con la omnipotencia en la medida de su entendimiento. En la hora de la tentación encontrará su ayuda a su lado. Como escribe la autora también en la página 17 de su libro UNITY OF GOOD (LA UNIDAD DEL BIEN): "Emerson nos dice 'Enganchad vuestro carruaje a una estrella.' Yo os digo:—Aliaos con el poder divino, y todo lo que sea bueno os ayudará en vuestra jornada, como las estrellas en sus cursos pelearon contra Sisara."

Hablando de los que aprenden la realidad espiritual y viven de acuerdo con sus demandas, Cristo Jesús dijo una vez: "Una ciudad asentada sobre una montaña no se pude esconder." ¡Cuántas veces se ha ejemplificado este hecho en la experiencia humana! ¿Qué podía obscurecer una luz espiritual tal como el Maestro venía a derramarla sobre un mundo en tinieblas? ¿Qué combinación de circunstancias podía ahogar un amor tal como el que animaba al gran Guía, Cristo Jesús? Así no era posible tampoco esconder la revelación de la Verdad que le vino a Mary Baker Eddy. Nunca en la historia del mundo ha habido persona, a excepción del Maestro, que haya vivido una vida más valerosa y más consagrada al ideal—el ideal grandioso de la realidad espiritual—sufriendo y trabajando para que este ideal pudiese ponerse al alcance de la humanidad entera. ¿Y quién podrá medir jamás la influencia de una vida semejante? Un cristianismo legítimo demanda que no hagamos menos que esforzarnos a alcanzar nuestros ideales más elevados.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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Relationships in Variety

Etiquette in Daily Living—17

Of Great Importance Is an Easy Adjustment to Each

By **Carilyn Stevens**

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE average person finds himself in constantly changing relationships. A business man, for instance, leaves home in the morning where his relationship has been that of father and husband, and if there are servants, employer. On the way down town he comes into contact with the newsboy and the public conveyance conductor; perhaps he meets a friend or an acquaintance on the way; he enters his office and finds himself in various relationships with the stenographer, office boy, his partner, his boss, his competitor, his patron. He goes to lunch at his club, is seated by the head waiter, meets a fellow club member and perhaps a stranger guest. In the evening he is invited out and becomes a guest, or friends come in and he is host. The same series of contacts is more or less true of the business woman.

The woman in the home, too, meets acquaintances, friends, relatives, adults, children and modern youth. She has dealings with the grocer, club president, the peddler at the back door and the book agent at the front door. She may be privileged to meet those of social prominence or of international renown; these may be men or women. She is a wife, a mother, an aunt, a sister, a daughter-in-law and maybe a mother-in-law and grandmother. Human life is made up of a complexity of relationships, ever varying like the figures in a kaleidoscope. How is one to keep up with the lightning changes demanded of one?

The basis of all human relationships was given once for all in the second of the two great commandments of the Master. The application of this commandment in everyday life requires versatility, adaptability and endless tact. Many of the little frictions of human life (and big ones, too) would be eliminated by a better understanding of relationship, coupled with what wisdom has crystallized into rules of etiquette. These rules help us much by telling us how to join "loving kindness with style." Jane Smith will not, for instance, treat the peddler exactly as she does her husband; nor the milkman as she does her intimate friend, Julia. Nor will John Smith treat his stenographer, his partner of 20 years' standing and the bellhop all alike. We hope, however, that both Mr. and Mrs. Smith will hold the same noble ideal in each of these contacts.

Before considering in some detail what etiquette has to say about how we should conduct ourselves in these various relationships, it may be well to give attention to a few basic points that more or less underly all human contacts.

Individual Rights

Each one of us exists as an individual and as such has certain rights that no other is privileged to intrude upon. One of these is our right to mental privacy. Etiquette sternly forbids any meddlesome attempt to pry into the innermost recesses of another's heart, through leading questions, although it may be done under the mask of "friendly and sympathetic interest." There are reserves of the inner life that belong to each alone and these should be respected scrupulously. The detestable inclination to ferret out what another does not wish to reveal must be thoroughly rooted out if one wants his relationships to be harmonious and progressive.

"I don't like to be with Mrs. X," said a woman wistfully. "In many ways she is so fine but she always seems to drag out of me things which I haven't wished to say."

On the other hand, Mrs. X may be wondering why her circle of friends is narrowing, why her family relationships are full of friction and why she is not taking her place in her community for which she is intellectually fitted. Furthermore, a clear and loving desire to respect another's privacy will not permit this other to lay bare his heart even if he may seem to wish to do so under the stress of strong emotion, and it will head off confidences not prompted by wisdom.

Etiquette is also justly shocked when a person has so little respect for himself that he broadcasts to the world his financial difficulties, his personal affairs, the faults and foibles of his family and servants and certain other intimacies that are taboo. Mothers cannot too early impress upon their little ones that there are subjects which cultivated people do not discuss in public.

Closely akin to the respect for individual rights is the well-known rule that one always knocks at a closed door. Even in public places if one is in the least doubt as to whether he may enter it is wise always to knock or ask. Sometimes it is kinder to wait until a door is thrown open indicating that the occupant of the room is ready to see others. "Have you time to talk with me now" is a question often asked by people of good taste, if they are in doubt as to how preoccupied the other may be.

His Possessions, Too

Etiquette not only respects another's mental privacy but his personal possessions as well. One never uses what belongs to another individually without asking his permission, however intimate the two may be. Certainly he does not pass them along to someone else.

"This is Emily's overnight bag. She lent it to me. I'm sure she won't care if you use it."

"I will not have time this weekend to read the new book that Ida let me take. You can have it. I know it will be all right."

Such examples etiquette sternly frowns upon.

In all relationships there is much give and take not only as that expression is ordinarily used but in a literal sense too. The person of culture knows how to receive as well as to give. "He is a good man, who can receive a gift well," says Emerson. Gratitude and appreciation must not be allowed to rust for lack of use and every small benefit along the way gives one opportunity to practice these gracious qualities. One uses much wisdom in asking favors of others. Of course he never presses it if it is refused. The one asked will grant the favor graciously and readily if he can. If not he will refuse with equal courtesy but with firmness. He does not need to state his reasons for refusal. But he never grants a favor grudgingly and then resents it afterward.

Some Little Pointers

Promptness in keeping all appointments of whatever nature is one of the demands of the little laws of love.

Notifying others of changes of plans that may affect them is another.

One never opens a letter addressed to another; or peers over his shoulder when he is reading or writing, or tries to read another's newspaper in a public conveyance.

One does not touch another to arrest his attention, but speaks to him instead.

One does not pick a thread off another's coat, straighten his tie, adjust her hairpins or perform any other personal service unless requested to do so.

[Article 18 Runs Next Wednesday]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© International News Photos

Evening Frock

Made of rayon, this youthful frock achieves the windswept effect through the front and back low-placed skirt fullness. The little circular shoulder cape of frilly organdy is in contrasting color.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Do You Know—

That a Hat Receding in Front Calls Attention to a Prominent Nose? The Two Faces in This Sketch Are the Same.

Keynotes of Distinctive Dress

How to Look Your Best—I

Ruth Denmead Gives Advice on How to Look Your Best

The editor of the Women's Page thinks she has found in this series of 15 articles of intimate counsel the sort of help you have been wishing for. Are you blonde, brunette, tall, stocky; have you big hips or broad shoulders? There are ways of emphasizing your best points and minimizing your embarrassing ones.

By **Ruth Kimball Denmead**

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FEW people are really beautiful in form and feature, and there are many who have no claim to what one might call good looks. Few are good looking enough to look well in any apparel they choose to don. In fact, the majority of us are rather mediocre in looks, and the thing that will lift us out of that state is a thorough study of our particular type before choosing our clothes.

The keynote of distinctive dress is to know yourself—your good points as well as your bad. Even your personality affects your clothes. Your charm in dress lies in recognizing these facts and dressing to them. People of a vivid personality can dress more strikingly than those of sweet quiet ways, though the coloring may be the same. If you are the quiet type do not try to be vivid. You will only tend to be bizarre or to sink yourself completely.

Many a woman ruins her appearance by picking up rare bargains at odd times and then wearing them along with things which do not combine well. Maybe, individually, each thing is lovely. Collectively they are a mess. Therefore when you buy a dress, if you cannot have a new coat, hat, and accessories, then buy a dress that matches what you have.

Nearly every season brings forth new fashions and new colors. Women adopt them because they are told that they are fashionable. Do not do it unless it is your color. Never buy a thing because it looks well on someone else.

Some authorities go so far as to state that a woman correctly dressed will be much more efficient—just from the feeling of confidence inspired by knowing she looks her best. We all know what poise it gives us in meeting new people in a social or business way if we feel we are appropriately and becomingly dressed. The type of life we live; the places we go; the amount of money we can spend; all make a difference in our clothes requirements.

If You Have Time to Study It

Many say they have not time to consider such things. We all have time for anything that will be a benefit to us and help us make our lives fuller and richer. If you wish to look smart, but cannot give it much time, my suggestion is to buy a complete outfit all at once, well balanced and harmonious. Then you will look correctly dressed. It will not cost you as much as to wait until you need things and then rush in madly and purchase the first thing that fits. Your appearance, too, will be 100 per cent better.

Young girls should be taught early in life the value of correct dressing. When and where to wear certain types of clothes. The woman over 45 needs to give her clothes unusual thought and must not think she makes herself look younger by wearing girlish clothes. The woman of that age has poise and dignity that a young girl cannot possess. Do not ruin it by trying to be kittenish.

Some people consider the eyes the point to dress to, while others feel the skin is of greater importance. We all know there are many shades of eyes in both blues and browns. Eyes act as mirrors which catch light and reflect it. The color of eyes is greatly intensified if similar color is worn near the face. If large areas are used it must be of lower value than the eyes, if small areas are used then it may be brighter. Gray eyes may be green, blue, or violet—according to the color worn. Brown eyes may appear dark or even black with dark colors, golden with orange or yellow tints. Complementary colors may increase the brilliancy of cool mild eyes, while cool colors will add to the warmth of brown eyes.

Color Has Job to Do

Hair is made brighter by complementary colors such as blonde hair with blue, and brown hair with green. Be careful with blonde hair not to wear shades of yellow that overwhelm it. Wear either lighter shades than hair or enough darker to contrast. Dull fabrics make hair look glossier by contrast. Shiny fabrics make it look softer. Bright colors similar to hair make it look faded. Bright red hair looks cheap with bright colors. With brown hair be careful not to wear a too reddish-brown or your hair will look faded. Gray hair or grayed in coloring should never wear neutral colors or similar colors. Be careful of certain shades of green. As the hair grows more white a touch of white in the costume brings it out more and looks very stunning. There are three things for emphasizing color in the hair: using contrast in value or intensity of a color; any color lighter or darker than the hair; and using complementary colors.

Let your coiffure be in proportion to your head and body. A head too large seems to overbalance the body. The same effect can be caused by too large a hat or fur piece. If you have regular features, nearly every hair dress will be becoming to you.

Always dress your hair to conceal your worst features and emphasize your best. If your face is round dress your hair low or in a high roll. If the hair is bobbed the face looks more round if the ears show. If your forehead is high and large modify it by bringing the hair down on it softly. Reverse for low forehead. If your face is long fluff your hair at the sides; if your hair is long wear it low on the neck to fill in. A hat with one side turned down also acts as a filler to the face.

The main lines of a hat should complete the contour of the face. If a face is too round do not have the crown too round unless the brim is broken. If your face droops do not wear a hat with drooping lines—it emphasizes it. Repetition or direct contrast emphasizes any line. Glasses bring the same problem as extreme features. Too much brim makes such a shadow that there will be no light in the eyes. A hat with no brim emphasizes the glasses. Faces that are severe or hard need the flattering softness of the shadow of the brim. Faces too broad should not have the trimming placed sideways, but with lines that tend toward length. Long faces cannot wear extremely high hats or flat hats—something low on one side is flattering. Round faces look well with a brim turned up on one side or a broken brim or irregular curves. Small faces must be careful not to get too heavy a hat. Turbans and closely fitted hats look best on people with regular features. If one has prominent cheek bones, eyes, nose, or very high color the turban should be avoided unless draped to overcome these defects. A simple summary is to have the crown as wide as the face, complete the outline, but with broken lines if face is too wide or features are too irregular. Do not accentuate any feature by contrasting or similar lines.

As for neck lines, if the shape repeats the shape of the face it emphasizes it. The same results occur if the shape of the neckline contradicts the shape of the face. If it takes a transitional line, that is, a shape which neither repeats nor contradicts, it modifies. Oval or square faces should wear long ovals, long rectangles, or long points. Long faces should wear a short oval or a square neckline.

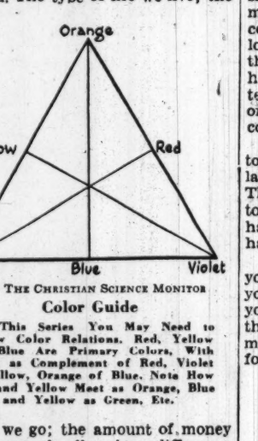
Now last but not least we have the skin. The pigmentation of skin is found in the neck and forehead. Lustrous black is better than dull black for blondes. Shiny material gives more reflection. Velvet, which is lustrous black, is easier to wear than satin. It does not absorb personal coloring but brings out the quality of the skin. Most brunettes and people with yellow skin should avoid black or if they wear it have relief near the face of color or cream.

Vivid colors bring out complementary colors and subdue the skin by comparison. Extremely dark colors absorb color from the face. White and light colors reflect light, therefore, do not lessen the color of the wearer, but be sure they are reflecting the right color.

Florid people should avoid all bright colors and their complements. Dark colors as well as neutral colors are best. For the yellow skin avoid all bright colors in large areas, or tans and grays which are near the color of the skin. Dead whites emphasize the yellow also. Cream is better. If you are the warm type wear the dull warm colors, dull yellow, olive, rich browns, wines, green and orange. If you are the cool type, wear the dull blues, blue-greens, and blue-violets. Although it is wise to wear dull colors for large areas, always accent with a touch of vivid color in trimming or accessories.

We cannot all be physically beautiful, but we can take time and thought to select the clothes that will do the most for us, which will go a long way toward helping the world to think of us as good looking.

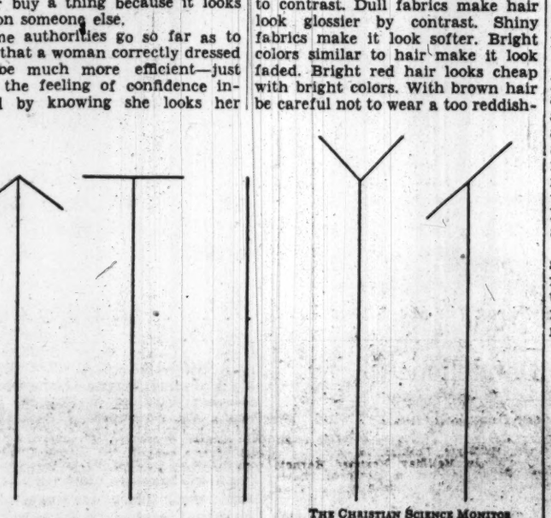
"How to Look Your Best" is appearing on Wednesdays.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

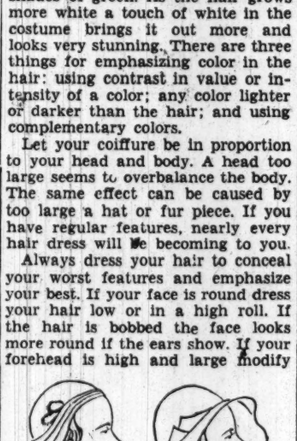
Color Guide

For This Series You May Need to Review Color Relations. Red, Yellow and Blue Are Primary Colors, With Green as Complement of Red, Violet of Yellow, Orange of Blue. Note How Red and Yellow Meet as Orange, Blue and Yellow as Green, Etc.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Glance at the Vertical Lines Quickly. Do Some Look Taller Than Others? But They Are Exactly the Same Length. The Illusion Is Made by the Diagonal or Horizontal Lines at the Top. So It Is That the Stocky Woman Can Give an Impression of Added Height, the Tall One Look Shorter, the Over-Thin One Gain in Breadth, by Means of the Lines of Her Hat, the Diagonal Cut of a Dress Front, or Position of Stripes or Belt.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Do You Know—

That an Over-Prominent Chin Can Be Minimized by Centering Interest in a Hat That Sticks Out in Front?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© International News Photo

Jacket Suit in Rayon

One of the new prints for early spring wear. Straight, slim lines. The frock is short sleeved. The little box jacket is carried out in the same check, but a darker tone than the dress.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Do You Know—

That by a Trick of Necklines You Can Change the Shape of Your Face? The Square Neckline Emphasizes Width. The V-Line Makes a Round Face Look Oval.

Bulletin Service for Clubs

For a Concise Analysis of World Affairs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Department of International Relations in the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Laura Waples McMullen, chairman, has been sending to interested clubs a mimeographed bulletin each month. The service began last November and will continue through April.

The six bulletins are obtainable by members of federated clubs at 30 cents for the series, and by others for 50 cents.

This bulletin service is invaluable to those club women who are not living where they can make use of large libraries or lecture courses.

The series is called "Today's World." It includes paragraphs giving the high lights of the month's events and political decisions or discussions all over the world. The December bulletin of seven pages contained questions and answers put in simple language concerning the United States and war debts, a short resumé of Secretary of State Hull's negotiations at the Pan-American Congress at Montevideo, a paragraph on the general situation in European countries, a page about affairs in Germany. England was given another page, and Italy a long paragraph.

Bibliography Attached

After a careful reading of that bulletin one has obtained a concise, unbiased analysis of world affairs. One then naturally wishes to continue the study. A bibliography is attached which will help in selecting books and pamphlets for further reading.

The January bulletin is a "skit" called "On the Way to the Great Democracy: The President's Plan." This skit is arranged in dialogue form to be read by three club members. It was presented before the Board of the General Federation in Washington Jan. 10.

Copies of the skit may be obtained, separately from the regular series, for 15 cents a copy. Address all inquiries to Mrs. McMullen, 468 Riverside Drive, New York City. Mrs. McMullen announces that she will have new study plans ready for announcement in April.

What Can the Clubs Do Now?

We asked a student of world affairs and a well-known lecturer on such subjects what women's clubs could do in the way of forward-looking programs on the subject of international relations and were told that the only way in which we could at present look very far ahead in world affairs was to stress the truth that "Righteousness exalteth a nation," and in all programs and studies of the complex conditions in the world today to try to see through the maze of apparent contradictions and injustices, to an ultimate attainment of mutual understanding and coöperation.

This adviser felt that Mrs. McMullen's bulletins could undoubtedly interpret world happenings in a very important way to women who have not the time or facilities for extensive reading or lecture courses.

Kitchen Kinks

From Our Readers

Cole Slaw Fresh and Delicious

If cole slaw is put in a jar and the cover screwed on tight it will keep crisp and fresh. If the air gets to it, the cabbage gets soft and loses its crispness, which is the chief attraction. It is not necessary to keep it on ice this way for the writer has kept it fresh for several days, even after it was mixed with mayonnaise and vinegar.

Some people like a little onion shredded into the cole slaw, but have you tried crushed pineapple? Or pineapple alone? Either is very delicious. A little red and green pepper shredded in makes it look more attractive, of course, or with the pineapple, a few maraschino cherries cut in halves or quarters, say half a cherry to each serving.

(Mrs.) E. D. Harding, Mass.

To Remove Stains and Clean Brass

Dear Editor:

I want to thank Pearl Tyer for her helpful article telling us how to heat with an electric fan. It helped us heat a den we would have had to close up during this severe winter. I have received so much help from our Monitor that I want to contribute my mite. To remove stains from porcelain sink, wash thoroughly and rinse, then shake cream of tartar on the stains, and let it remain several hours.

To clean brass, apply a paste made with flour, salt and vinegar, polish with soft cloth.

(Mrs.) B. W. B., Brunswick, Me.

Please send in your full name and address, Mrs. B., for our files.—Editor.

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Green Soup
(Belgian)

½ pound spinach
½ pound sorrel
A bit of watercress

Chop in a wooden bowl until very fine.

Heat 5 cups of meat stock, add finely chopped greens and cook slowly for 10 minutes. Let stand another 10 minutes without cooking before serving. Marrow from the soup bones may be spread on thin slices of toast and served very hot with the soup. This may become a real Russian soup by adding thick sour cream just before serving, or passing a bowl of sour cream at table. Quantity, 6 servings.

Mrs. E. A. Brittenham, Brussels, Belgium.

—From "Kitchenology With Principia Friends," by The Principia Mothers' Club, St. Louis, Mo.

National Champion Advances to Semifinal Round in Defense of Title

Top-Seeded Four Reach Semifinal In Squash Tennis

Wolf Scores a Brilliant Victory, Swamping Hynson 3-1

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 7—All four of the leading seeded players came through to the semifinal round of the United States amateur squash tennis championship at the Princeton Club yesterday, though one of them had a real battle on his hands.

Harry F. Wolf, national champion, New York Athletic Club, scored the most brilliant victory, swamping Robert C. Hynson of the home club, 15—4, 15—3, 15—1. His wallops were never going better, and only once in a while was Hynson able to get a chance to serve. Wolf scored 10 points before the home club player was able to score, and though he made a fair stand at 13 to 4, the champion took the game two hands later. The second was even more one-sided, Wolf leading at 13—1, and taking the game at 15—3, then he ran out the final game at 15—1 in five minutes of play.

Milton Baron, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, seeded No. 2, had a slightly harder battle in the second game of his match with Frank R. Hanson Jr., Columbia University Club, when the latter led at 13—8. But the lively veteran settled down to steady play, and outcrafted Hanson, one of the most powerful hitters of the game to tie the score at 13-all, and then won in straight games, 15—6, 18—13, 15—5.

Two members of the Columbia University Club, Philip T. Moore and Rowland B. Haines, were the other victory, with Moore eliminating Leonard S. Green, City Athletic Club, 15—9, 15—4, 15—3. It was craft here also that accounted for the victory, as Moore outsteadied Green all the way through.

Frederick Barry Ryan Jr. of Short Hills and the Yale Club made the best showing of any of the losers, his wallops making the first game a hard battle, as he came from behind after trailing at 7—1 and almost caught Haines at 10—12. But the former champion steadied, and took the game, only to be overwhelmed in the second at 15—6. But Haines then shifted his play to a soft game, and with great success, running out the match at 15—10, 6—15, 15—11, 15—9. The summary:

United States Amateur Squash Tennis Championship—Fourth Round

Harry F. Wolf, New York Athletic Club, defeated Robert C. Hynson, Princeton Club, 15—4, 15—3, 15—1.

Rowland B. Haines, Columbia University Club, defeated Frederick Barry Ryan Jr., Yale Club, 15—10, 6—15, 15—11, 15—9.

Milton Baron, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, defeated Frank R. Hanson Jr., Columbia University Club, 15—6, 18—13, 15—5.

Philip T. Moore, Columbia University Club, defeated Leonard S. Green, City Athletic Club, 15—9, 15—4, 15—3.

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'Tiger' Class Yacht Races to Be Held On Lake Carnegie

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., March 7—Used only by crew shells and canoes since Andrew Carnegie made possible its creation in 1908, Lake Carnegie will be the scene of sailboat racing for the first time this spring as the result of recent action taken by the Princeton Yacht Club, composed of Princeton undergraduates and faculty members.

Although more than three miles long and several hundred yards wide, the lake's depth rarely exceeds six feet and has hitherto been considered impracticable for sailing purposes. The great success of the shallow-draft dinghies used in the frostbite regattas on Long Island Sound, however, suggested the possibility of using a similar boat here, and the officers of the Princeton Yacht Club, of which Edmund G. Anderson Jr., '34 of Larchmont, N. Y., is commodore, inaugurated an open competition for specifications of a one-design racing boat.

The design for the "Tiger" class as chosen was that submitted by the Wright-Built Sailboats Inc., this being selected by a unanimous vote from the five plans entered. The design of the boat calls for an 11½-foot round-bottom, smooth-skin, shallow-draft hull of 4ft. 4in. beam with a 4-in. deck and a metal centerboard, the maximum draft being 2ft. 3in. The rig is of the high-peaked racing-lug type carrying 84 square feet of sail area. The boat is the same length overall as the frostbite dinghy, but has 12 square feet more of sail area, which should make it an even better racer.

Twelve "Tigers" have already been ordered from the builder, with other orders to follow, and it is expected that the first series of races will start in April, and will continue every spring and fall. A tentative course has been laid out near the north end of the lake, between Princeton and Kingston, and the formation of partnerships in buying a boat will be fostered by running two simultaneous series, so that each partner can be skipper in all the races of one series. A point system allowing each skipper to miss a certain number of races without impairing his standing will also be in effect.

Sonja Henie, Only 21, About Ready to Retire

NEW YORK, March 7 (AP)—She's only 21 but Sonja Henie is about ready to retire from competitive sport.

"For five years I have been saying I will retire," says the slender Norwegian girl who has been queen of the world's figure skaters for eight years. "Now soon I think I will. I am tired of training all the time."

Here for a series of exhibitions, Sonja said she had no intention whatever of turning professional and hoped she wouldn't have to compete in the Olympics at Berlin in 1936.

"But they will say 'You must, Sonja,' and I like to skate so much," she complained.

She left here last night for Toronto for exhibitions there Friday and Saturday.

Stanford Loses at Rugby

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif., March 7—International Rugby play came back to this vicinity recently for the first time in 18 years with an all-star British Columbia "Rep" team winning from Stanford 3 to 0 in a thrilling game. Robert Norminton, All-Canada forward, scored the three points on a penalty kick near the end of the game.

By-Plays—*By George M. R. Holmes*
Sports Editor

The Amateur Hockey Situation

WHEN the United States ice hockey committee announced that none but American citizens who would be eligible to represent the United States in the Olympic Games would be allowed to play on teams entering the national A. A. U. hockey championship series which takes place during the latter part of this month, it made a move which is certainly to be commended. For years ice hockey has been the great winter sport in Canada, and the Canadians are better players than their American cousins, who have been playing the game for only about 25 years. This being the case, it is perhaps only natural that, in their search for stronger teams, many Canadian amateurs have been welcomed as members of teams playing in the United States. A notable example of this is the Sea Gulls of Atlantic City.

United States Must Develop Own Players

Now, there is no question as to the ability of those Canadian players who have played on United States teams. Neither is there any question as to their amateurism being just as good as that of the American players; but it hardly seems proper to have teams with players from other countries on teams which are playing for a United States championship title. That is very different from individual players from foreign countries competing in a United States championship. Then, too, if the United States ever hopes to develop amateur hockey to a position where it can muster a team that can hold its own or defeat the best Canadian sextet, it must start in and build up amateur teams from its own ranks and let them get plenty of competition. It is our opinion that if such a policy is pursued, the time will come when there will be very little to choose between the ability of the Canadian and the United States hockey player.

A. A. U. Should Go Further

Now that the A. A. U. has taken one step forward in the way of improving amateur hockey in this country, it is to be hoped that it will go still further and make more strenuous efforts to wipe out the professional flavor which seems to be quite apparent. When the control of hockey was taken over by the A. A. U., it was hoped that the sport would be made a truly amateur one; but if all the reports heard and printed are to be believed, conditions do not seem to have been improved very much. The attention of the A. A. U. was called to at least one case in 1932-1933, and the player was finally suspended; but there have been two or three cases called to the attention of the A. A. U. this winter. These same cases have also appeared openly in the press; but, so far as we know, nothing has been done about them. We believe that the A. A. U. can clean up amateur hockey, and we certainly hope that it will.

Runyan and Smith Vs. Shute-Espinosa

MIAMI, Fla., March 7 (AP)—The golfing "natural" of the winter campaign, a duel between two of the greatest short-range shotmakers in American professional ranks—diminutive Paul Runyan of White Plains, N. Y., and slender Denny Shute of Philadelphia, the British Open champion—brings the colorful international four-ball tournament to a climax today.

Twin scoring sensations of the $3500 battle, Runyan and Shute will match their skill with irons and putters in the 36-hole final match over the 6327-yard course of the Miami Country Club, aided and abetted, respectively, by Horton Smith of Chicago and Al Espinosa of Akron, Ohio.

Runyan and Smith, the defending champions, ruled a slight favorite last night among the professionals to repeat their 1933 triumph, something that has not been done since the tournament was established as an annual fixture in 1926.

The "par-cracker twins" continued their explosive march through the field yesterday at the expense of the veteran Walter C. Hagen of Detroit and his young Albany (N. Y.) partner, Tom Creavy. With Smith contributing a full share of the shotmaking fireworks, he and Runyan were 3 up after a morning round in 63, nine under par for their best ball, and sloshed through a thunderstorm yesterday afternoon to win their semifinal match by 10 and 9.

Unable even to make it interesting for the opposition at any stage, Hagen conceded the match on the twenty-seventh green, despite the fact he and Creavy had putts for a half that would have prolonged the match at least one more hole.

Shute and Espinosa, playing better in the rain than they did in the sticky heat of the morning round, closed with a spurt that eliminated the veteran Bill Mehlhorn and Wiffy Cox of Brooklyn 5 and 4 in the other semifinal.

Providence Takes Lead From Cubs

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Providence	14	9	10	75	80	37
Boston	15	7	13	93	87	36
Quebec	15	9	12	84	72	36
Philadelphia	13	7	14	98	86	33
New Haven	11	4	19	60	85	26

Results March 6

Quebec 3, Boston 1.
Providence 6, New Haven 2.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC, March 7—Quebec Beavers took two points from the Boston Cubs as a result of tying and winning in their two-game series here and climbed into a second-place tie with the latter in the Canadian-American Hockey League standing. The Cubs failed to receive a point in the two games because of the special point ruling on games played in Quebec. Quebec scored twice in the second, with the Cubs failing to beat Baxter until 17 minutes of the third session. The summary:

Quebec	Boston
Wilson, McCabe, Proudlock, lw	
rw, Patterson, Filmore, Cunningham	
Quenneville, Lowrey, Ward, c	
c, F. Jerwa, Buckles, Weir	
Toupin, McIntyre, Phillips, rw	
lw, Halliday, Heximer, Harnett	
Ayres, Blake, ld	rd, J. Jerwa, Davis
Molyneaux, Blake, rd	ld, McInenly, J. Jerwa
Baxter, g	g, Jackson

Score—Quebec 3, Boston 1. Goals—Wilson, Quenneville, Toupin for Quebec; Buckles for Boston. Assists—Quenneville 2, Ward, Wilson for Quebec; Filmore for Boston. Officials—J. A. Cleghorn and Walter Derouin. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 7—By defeating the New Haven Eagles, 6 to 2, here last night, the Providence Reds climbed to first place in the Canadian-American Hockey League standing. Providence scored three goals in each of the first two periods before the Eagles registered. Giroux led the winning attack with three goals and an assist with Gaudreault and Mulligan following with one goal and two assists each. The summary:

Providence	New Haven
Harrington, Hart, Alexandre, lw	
rw, R. McCully, Perkins, Wilson	
Murray, Gaudreault, c	
c, Chouinard, Gray, Carson	
Rivers, Giroux, Taylor, rw	
lw, Kinsella, Maracle	
Nichols, Mulligan, ld	rd, Doran, McBride
Lesieur, McVicar, rd	ld, Speyer, J. McCully
Byrne, g	g, Moore

Score—Providence 6, New Haven 2. Goals—Giroux 3, Gaudreault, Mulligan, Harrington for Providence; Chouinard 2 for New Haven. Assists—Gaudreault 2, Mulligan 2, Giroux, Rivers, Taylor for Providence; Kinsella 2, Speyer, J. McCully for New Haven. Officials—W. A. Shaver and N. M. Shay. Time—Three 20m. periods.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Buffalo	17	11	13	81	63	45
Detroit	20	4	15	87	89	44
London	18	7	14	85	88	43
Syracuse	18	4	19	108	105	40
Windsor	17	2	22	74	95	36
Cleveland	14	2	21	92	107	32

Results March 6

Detroit 5, Windsor 3.
Buffalo 5, Syracuse 1.
London 4, Cleveland 1.

Bisons Retain League Lead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT ERIE, Ont., March 7—Buffalo Bisons retained their leadership hold in the International Hockey League by defeating Syracuse Stars here last night, 5 to 1. Barton got two goals, Kuhn, McDonald and Berlet one apiece for the locals. Huggins scored for Syracuse. The Buffalo win left fourth place still in doubt, with Syracuse, Windsor and Cleveland still claiming mathematical chances to gain the berth.

Another Detroit Victory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, March 7—After getting away to a slow start, Detroit Olympics uncovered an effective scoring punch to defeat Windsor Bulldogs here last night, 5 to 1. It was the fifth-straight International Hockey League victory at Olympia for Olympics over Bulldogs. Alex Cook led the Detroit attack with two goals. Carrigan, Moffatt and Marker were the other scorers. Field got the only Windsor score.

London Routs Cleveland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ont., March 7—Cleveland Indians were routed, 4 to 1, by London Tecumsehs here last night. Purse, Cregg, Holway and Bernie Brophy did the scoring for London, Callighen got the only Cleveland goal.

Canada vs. U. S. May 24-26

OTTAWA, March 7 (AP)—The 1934 Davis Cup tennis matches between Canada and the United States will be played on May 24, 25 and 26, Philip D. Lyons, president of the Canadian Lawn Tennis Association, announced last night. Where the matches will be held has not as yet been decided. American tennis authorities were anxious to have the matches put on a week earlier, but Canada asked for the later date so the Dominion players could have more time for outdoor practice. The Canadian team will enter several American tournaments after the Davis Cup matches, among them the Dixie invitation at Memphis.

College Wrestling Result

Brown 36, Boston 8.

Bruins Provide Season's Upset Downing Leafs

Score 7-2 Victory—Canadiens Take Second Place in Group Race

National Hockey League
United States Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	21	10	13	102	93	52
Rangers	20	7	16	109	97	47
Chicago	18	11	14	79	68	47
Boston	15	5	25	97	122	35
Canadian Division						
Toronto	24	9	10	159	104	59
Canadiens	19	6	19	90	92	44
Montreal	17	9	18	100	113	43
Americans	14	10	19	88	108	38
Ottawa	12	5	26	105	132	29

Results March 6

Boston 7, Toronto 2.
Canadiens 3, Americans 0.
Ottawa 5, Rangers 4, overtime.

A year ago, Feb. 14, Boston defeated Toronto, 7 to 2, before a near capacity house at the Boston Garden, and last night history repeated itself when the locals again triumphed, 7 to 2, before 12,500. This time, however, both the crowd and the result were distinct surprises. It has been many a game since that many crowded the Garden to see the Bruins and it was the first victory for the locals against the Leafs this season, the visitors having won four with one ending in a tie.

Irvin "Ace" Bailey, Toronto player injured in a crash with Eddie Shore, Boston star, Dec. 12, faced the puck and Boston fans saw the best game of the season under way. The Leafs were the same hustling aggregation, but were unable to finish off plays, missing Harvey Jackson at left wing. The Bruins out-did themselves with Marty Barry giving his greatest display of center play and the most brilliant of any center Boston has ever had. The locals led, 3 to 1, in the first period, 5 to 1 in the second and 7 to 2 at the end. The summary:

Boston	Toronto
Galbraith, Beattie, Siebert, lw	
rw, Conacher, Kilrea, Sands, Doraty	
Barry, Stewart, Smillie, c	
c, Primeau, Thoms, Blair	
Clapper, Lamb, Oliver, rw	
lw, Shill, Boll, Cotton	
Wilcox, Smith, ld	rd, Clancy, Levinsky
Shore, Lane, rd	ld, Horner, Day
Thompson, g	g, Hainsworth

Score—Boston 7, Toronto 2. Goals—Barry 2, Clapper, Lamb, Beattie, Stewart, Smillie for Boston; Horner, Boll for Toronto. Assists—Shore 2, Clapper, Stewart, Beattie for Boston; Cotton, Thoms for Toronto. Officials—W. J. Stewart and A. G. Smith. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, March 7—Canadiens made sure of a playoff berth in the Canadian section of the National Hockey League and practically ended the hopes of the New York Americans of beating out one of the local clubs for a place, by defeating the Americans, 3 to 0, here last night, it being the eighth shutout of the season for Lorne Chabot. The victory enabled the Canadiens to pass the Maroons and take second place while the Americans are fourth, five behind the Maroons.

All the scoring occurred in the first period with Joliat being a participant in the scoring of each goal. He obtained an assist on Larochelle's counter, 26 seconds after the game started, and scored the other two. The game was a strenuous one. The summary:

Canadiens	Americans
Joliat, G. Mantha, Mondou, lw	
rw, Himes, Klein, Martin, Burke	
Morenz, Lepine, Riley, c	
c, Chapman, Conn, Jackson	
Larochelle, Gagnon, Raymond, rw	
lw, McVeigh, Gracie, Picketts	
Carson, Burke, Portland, ld	
rd, Dutton, Doran	
S. Mantha, Bourgault, rd	ld, Brydge, Murray
Chabot, g	g, Worters

Score—Canadiens 3, Americans 0. Goals—Joliat 2 and Larochelle. Assists—Morenz 2, Joliat, Gagnon and Riley. Referees—R. W. Hewitson and M. J. Rodden, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 7—Ottawa scored a last-minute overtime victory over New York Rangers last evening, 5 to 4, after trailing in the early part of the overtime. Rangers had previously tied the score three times during the regular sessions.

Nick Wasnie and Bill Touhey, second-line wingmen, of Ottawa, virtually won the game, the former scoring three goals, with two goals and two assists for Touhey. Beveridge was also effective against the vigorous attacks of the locals.

Ottawa scored twice in the first session, once in the third, and twice in the overtime. Rangers scored once in each period. The summary:

Ottawa	Rangers
Shannon, Touhey, E. Roche, lw	
rw, W. Cook, Dillon, Osmundson, Keeling	
Kaminsky, Voss, Howe, Finnigan, c	
c, Boucher, Ripley, Cox, Murdoch	
Finnigan, Wasnie, D. Roche, rw	
lw, F. Cook, Murdoch, Keeling	
Bowman, Hollett, ld	
rd, Seibert, Heller, Dutkowski, Leduc, Keeling, W. Cook	
Beveridge, g	g, Aitkenhead

Score—Ottawa 5, Rangers 4. Goals—Wasnie 3, Touhey 2 for Ottawa; F. Cook, Ripley, Murdoch, Keeling for Rangers. Assists—Voss 2, Touhey 2, Kalbfleisch, E. Roche, Hollett for Ottawa; Heller 2, Dillon 2, Murdoch, Ripley, Boucher for Rangers. Referees—C. N. Goodman and J. A. Cameron. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10 minutes overtime.

Discuss Playoff Dates

MONTREAL, March 7 (AP)—The board of governors of the National Hockey League will meet in Toronto Monday to make plans for the Stanley Cup playoffs and if possible set dates for the series, according to an announcement from President Frank Calder. Tentative plans call for the playoffs to start March 20, two days after the end of the regular season, but the Toronto and Montreal Canadiens clubs have objected on the grounds that with several long train rides involved, it would leave too little time for the players to rest before starting the important series.

Mrs. Hill Wins Georgia Medal

ALBANY, Ga., March 7 (AP)—Mrs. Opal S. Hill of Kansas City, overcoming the efforts of a local woman links star, won the medal of the third annual Radium Springs invitation golf tournament here. The Kansas City golfer shot a 79 yesterday to take the medal. Mrs. S. B. Lippitt of Albany scored an 80 for runner-up honors. Among the qualifiers were Dorothy Richards of Boston, 87; Jane Bauer of Providence, R. I., 81; Mrs. Joe Lawlor of New Rochelle and Kathleen Garnham of London, both with 90; Mrs. Richard Tift of Albany, 91; and Mrs. C. R. McHubbin of Kansas City, 93.

American Hockey Association

Kansas City 4, Oklahoma City 2.
Tulsa 2, St. Louis 0.

College Fencing Result

Haverford 11, Germantown Academy 6.

Sporting Around the Hub

ARRIVAL of Ed "Lefty" Brandt at the Braves' camp in St. Petersburg and the form displayed by Bill Cissell at the Red Sox headquarters at Sarasota were the high lights yesterday as Boston's two major-league baseball teams continued their spring training. Brandt drove up to the West Coast Inn just before lunch time, and announced that he was ready for work. Apparently he is not a holdout. At Sarasota, Cissell was the center of attraction, with his slick fielding around shortstop. This young man can "make or break" the Red Sox infield.

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Four of the first-place winners in the intercollegiate championship hurdles will be ready to go to the starting line in the 45-yard high hurdles race of the fifteenth annual Triangular Meet at the Boston Garden on Saturday evening. Heading the list will be the Intercollegiate titleholders, William S. Merwin of Cornell. Battling against him will be the third-place winner, Richard Hayes of Harvard; fourth-place winner Frank J. Irving of Cornell and the fifth-place winner John A. Bennett of Cornell. A fifth hurdler of exceptional ability, John J. Hayes of Harvard, will also be in the field as will Richard Embry of Dartmouth. John Hayes slipped at the start of the semifinal heat in the Intercollegiate meet and was out of the points, where he had been looked upon as a favorite along with Merwin.

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Mr. and Mrs. Willis Frick, professional figure skating champions of the world, will take leading parts in the scene in Spain, at the "Cruise of the S. S. Arena," great skating carnival at the Boston Arena March 16 and 17. The scene is laid in Spain and enacts the tale of a Spanish matador and his troubles with his matinee idols. Mr. and Mrs. Frick will be assisted by a special ballet of eight girls.

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Harvard and Yale will meet in the third and deciding game of their hockey series tonight at New Haven. Harvard won the first game at New Haven, 6 to 2, and Yale the second game at the Garden, 3 to 1. Coach Joe Stubbs of the Crimson team has changed his starting line for the final game and will use Beale at center, Hasler at left wing and Kirkland at right. The "H" line of Hovenanian, Hallowell and Holmes will remain intact.

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The Crimson varsity fencing team will meet Providence Fencers' Club in the Indoor Athletic Building at 8 o'clock tonight and the freshman team opposes the Providence Club seconds at the same time.

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Next Sunday afternoon in Madison Square Garden, New York, the University Club six plays the Metropolitan Association All-Stars in the feature game of the regular weekly amateur hockey double-header. The All-Star team will represent New York soon in the United States hockey championships.

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Northeastern varsity basketball players yesterday elected Heath Morse as captain for next season. Morse, who is only a sophomore, was high scorer of his team this last campaign.

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Johnny Lax and Paul Rowe, both of Arlington, have been elected co-captains of next year's Boston University hockey team. It is the first co-captain election in the history of B. U. athletics.

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The New England Intercollegiate swimming championships will be held in the University Club pool Friday and Saturday, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Practically all of the 1933 titleholders are expected to be on hand.

Committee Is Chosen For Curtis Cup Team

NEW YORK, March 7 (AP)—A committee of nine women charged with the task of supervising the women's national championship and selecting an American team to play against Great Britain in the Curtis Cup matches was announced yesterday by the United States Golf Association.

The committee members chosen for one year are Florence McNeely, chairman, Merion, Penna.; Mrs. Willard P. Sullivan, Ashland, Va.; and Mrs. John A. Wheeler, Evanston, Ill.; for two years: Mrs. Philip L. Corson, Plymouth Meeting, Penna.; Mrs. George P. Egleston, San Francisco; Rosalie Knapp, New York; for three years: Mrs. W. W. Haerther, Lake Villa, Ill.; Mrs. Opal S. Hill, Kansas City, Mo.; and Mrs. Edward C. Stone, Lexington, Mass. Mrs. E. Gillig Betz of Merion, Penna., was named secretary.

Their first task will be to pick six players and an alternate to defend the international trophy, donated by Harriott S. and Margaret Curtis, both former American champions more than a quarter of a century ago. The matches will be played over the Chevy Chase course in Maryland on Sept. 27 and 28.

The United States won the first Curtis competition two years ago 5½ to 3½ in Wentworth, Eng., blanking their British rivals in the three foursomes. An informal competition in 1930 was won by the British, 8 to 6.

The 1932 American team was composed of Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare, Mrs. Opal Hill, Mrs. Louis D. Cheney, Helen Hicks, Virginia Van Wie and Maureen Orcutt.

It is expected the British team also will play in the women's national at the White Valley Country Club in the Philadelphia district Oct. 1-6.

Special Handicap For Intercollegiate Polo

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 7—The 1934 intercollegiate indoor polo championship, which opens at the Squadron A Armory March 31, will be held under special handicaps, to be adjusted by a handicap committee meeting about 10 days in advance of the opening of the tournament. This is the first time that the plan has been used in the indoor game, although the idea was successfully carried out in the outdoor intercollegiate tournament last June.

The new handicap system differs from the ordinary system in that it adjusts ratings on a basis of the present season instead of the past, thus preventing unfair handicapping of the youthful players.

The tournament handicaps will be adjusted by a committee of three former college captains: Elbridge T. Gerry, formerly of Harvard, J. C. Rathborne, Yale, and Arthur B. Borden, Princeton.

Jaipur Wins Indian Polo Championship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA—Jaipur and Kashmir, two of the finest pony polo teams in the world at the present time, met here recently in the final of the Indian Polo Association championship before an immense crowd, numbering not less than 100,000. In seats of honor were the Viceroy and Lady Willingdon, the Governor of Bengal and the Commander-in-Chief.

The Jaipur men won a memorable game by 5 goals to 4 and thus continued the all-conquering progress which gained them fame during the last polo season in Britain, when, on tour, they carried all before them. Against Kashmir it was team work that won them the game. Both sides played very hard. There was any amount of fine horsemanship exhibited, the "riding-off" was keen, and the stick-work of both sides was uncanny.

English, Indian Elevens Draw

BOMBAY, India, March 7 (Canadian Press)—The three-day cricket match between the touring English team and an Indian eleven played in aid of the earthquake fund resulted in a draw yesterday. Scores were: Marylebone C. C., 224 and 215 (Mitchell 91, Bakewell 56, Amar Singh five for 109); Indian eleven, 238 and 112 for four (Merchant 89 not out, Nichols four for 38).

College Basketball Results

Duquesne 65, Wash. and Jeff. 34.
Gustavus Adolphus 30, St. John's 21.
Kansas 23, Missouri 21.
La Crosse Teachers 36, St. Mary's 25.
Thiel 41, Geneva 39.
Western Kentucky 42, Berea 40.
Westminster 40, Missouri Valley 24.
West Virginia 37, Carnegie Tech. 32.

Iselin's Ace Captures Bahama Yacht Title

NASSAU, Bahamas, March 7 (AP)—Ace, piloted by Adrian Iselin 2d and representing the western Long Island Sound fleet, yesterday captured the Bahamas spring championship for international star class yachts, winning the third and final race to boost her total points to 22 for the series.

Ace's victory not only carried with it the championship but also possession for one year of a solid silver replica of the "Santa Maria," Columbus's flagship, which was offered by the Nassau Yacht Club as a perpetual challenge trophy for the first time this year.

Paul Shields's Gull of the Peconic-Gardners Bay fleet, was second in the final standing with 18 points; Natty Bumppo, sailed by Sampson Smith and representing the Lake Otsego fleet, tied for third with Harkness Edwards's Winsome 2d of Peconic-Gardners Bay, each with 14; W. Knowles's Sandy Mac of Nassau fifth with 13; R. T. Symonette's Zelda 2d sixth with 12; E. S. White's Schuck of Western Long Island Sound seventh with 11, and J. Wesley Pape's San Cristobal of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., eighth with three.

Yesterday's race started at 2:30 over a 10-mile windward and leeward course in a very light easterly breeze and a calm sea. The wind shifted to northeast and decreased in intensity before the end of the first lap.

Ace was an easy winner, leading throughout the race. Trailing Ace at the end of the first lap, in order, were Schuck, Natty Bumppo, Winsome, Zelda 2d, Gull and Sandy Mac. These positions were maintained unchanged to the end except that Sandy Mac and Gull exchanged the last two places.

The times were: Ace 2h. 55m. 42s.; Schuck 2h. 59m. 30s.; Natty Bumppo 2h. 59m. 55s.; Winsome 3h. 21s.; Zelda 2d 3h. 1m. 34s.; Sandy Mac 3h. 11m. 9s.; Gull 3h. 15m. 40s. San Cristobal did not start.

New Shell for Oxford To Be Built in 3½ Days

LONDON, March 7 (AP)—Oxford University, preparing for its annual race on the Thames with Cambridge, March 17, yesterday ordered a new racing shell to be built in the record time of three and one-half days. The new boat will supplement the two shells the Dark Blues are now using in practice.

The previous record for building a racing eight was four and one-half days, made by a famous English boat building firm in 1906 for the Harvard crew while the Crimson was crossing the Atlantic for a race with Cambridge.

Neither of the crews had serious workouts yesterday. Oxford, out in the rain in the afternoon, rowed from the mile post to Hammersmith Bridge in 2m. 58½s., as compared with the record of 2m. 53s. for the distance. Cambridge confined its outings to a paddle and a two-minute row, in which the Light Blues hit a fast rate of 38 strokes to the minute.

Rangers Recall Two Players

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., March 7—Two members of Lester Patrick's 1932-33 New York Rangers, Stanley Cup champions, will be back in harness for the playoffs this spring, Art Somers has been recalled from Windsor Bull Dogs and will rejoin his mates in Montreal Thursday. Doug Brennan is to return to New York next week. Somers and Brennan were recently sent to Windsor on loan.

Amusements

NEW YORK, N. Y.

EDDIE DOWLING presents
J. C. NUGENT in
BIG HEARTED HERBERT
"Plenty of Laughs, Very Funny."—Mirror.
BILTMORE THEATRE, 47 St., W. of B'way. Evs. $:40. Reg. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:40

DENNIS KING in
RICHARD of BORDEAUX
A Play by Gordon Daviot
EMPIRE Thea., B'way, 40 St. Tel. PE. 6-9541 Evgs 8:30. Reg. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30.

POSITIVELY LAST 2 WEEKS!
PEACE on EARTH
THE GREAT ANTI-WAR PLAY
CIVIC REPERTORY Thea., 14 St. and 6th Ave. Evs. at 8:45, Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:45
30c to $1.50 NO TAX

Tilden and Vines Keep on Winning

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 7—United States defenders won both singles matches from the French in the opening of the international professional tennis series at the Broadway Armory here last night. William T. Tilden 2d defeated Martin Plaa, 4—6, 7—5, 6—2, 7—5. H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. defeated Henri Cochet, 8—6, 6—4, 6—2. The fast pace on the drives of the Americans proved decisive.

In the doubles, the invaders proved better at teamwork. They defeated the natives, 8—6, 6—4. Some 3100 spectators turned out for the series, which will be concluded tonight with the singles draw reversed.

Plaa made a good showing against Tilden only in the opening set. In this he displayed a steady backhand and took care of everything Tilden sent over. Everything except Tilden's sudden bursts of power. The American ended some long rallies with sizzling placements. However, keeping to the baselines, Plaa played a steady returning game and built up a lead of 5—2. Tilden broke through to win two games by placements. In the tenth game Plaa on the last shot drew Tilden to the net and passed him with a whistling forehand.

Plaa had the advantage of Tilden 5—1 in the second set before the Philadelphian turned on his power, scored seven service aces and pounded out victories in six consecutive games.

Favorites Win at Bellevair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELLEAIR, Fla., March 7—All the favorites came through in the annual Bellevair women's golf championship over the Bellevair course yesterday. Marian Miley of Lexington, Ky., had a close battle with Mrs. Kimball Salisbury of Chicago, coming from behind after being 2 down at the ninth to win at 3 and 1. Jane Douglas of Beverly, Calif., the medalist, won 4 and 3 in her match with Mrs. E. E. Wetherill of Philadelphia. Mrs. Helen B. Stetson, former United States champion, beat Mrs. Roger D. Babson of Springfield, Mass., 8 and 7.

Goodwin and Glenn Advance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 7—Tommy Goodwin, Monroe, N. Y., and J. Scott Glenn of Buck Hill Falls, Penna., won their first-round match in the best-ball golf tournament at the Palm Beach Golf Club yesterday. They defeated R. C. Maxwell of Princeton, N. J., and S. A. Moody of Brookline, Mass., 3 and 1. A pair of international players, Brigadier-General Critchley and Captain Stevens of St. Andrews, Scot., beat E. V. Quinn of Rumson, N. J., and E. Sperber of New York, 6 and 5.

Restaurants

BOSTON, MASS.

Walton's
17 Conveniently Located
RESTAURANTS
Over twenty-five years of constant unparalleled service with food of the highest standard.
Food that is really food, properly prepared to retain the necessary elements of food value.
Why not have the best?

The Friendly Doorway
quality service
—unusually good food—low prices.
BERENICE FRANÇOIS
OPPOSITE BUILDING D — 60 FALMOUTH

The LOBSTER CLAW
Boston's Sea Grill of Distinction
280 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Special Luncheons and Dinners served daily; also a la Carte
Luncheons 35c, 50c, 75c
Dinners 60c, 80c, 90c, 1.25

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High Grade Sandwiches and Special Luncheons
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NEXT TO STATE HOUSE
The best food at moderate prices

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Opposite The Mother Church
Luncheon 50c
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Upstairs at the Tip of T Wharf, Boston
Luncheon—Tea—Dinner
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EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Hotel East Orange
Weekday Dinner 75c
Luncheons 45 and 60c
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CHICAGO

Carder's RESTAURANT
No music . . . no beer or liquor . . . just good, wholesome food
All Women Cooks
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STETSON
presents for Spring THE MANOR
A HAT with youth and energy in the gallant swing of its lines. The slightly tapered crown and up-curved brim give the "Manor" a jaunty air of smartness, whether it's worn off-the-face or snapped.
Try it on at your Stetson dealer's, where a full range of new Stetson styles and colors is now being shown.
Other Stetsons for spring, at $6 (unlined), $6.50, $8, $10 and upward. Also the Stetson MITY-LITE, new extremely light-weight "crusher," at $5. JOHN B. STETSON COMPANY.
AT THE BETTER STORES
A SIZE AND SHAPE FOR EVERY HEAD

Financial: Market Quotations

Stocks Slide Off Easily in Rather Irregular Market

Trade in Low-Priced Issues—Bonds Show Steady Tone

NEW YORK, March 7 (AP)—A selling flurry shortly after the noon hour today gave the stock market a soggy appearance, following forenoon steadiness.

The sell-off was of brief duration, and trading again reverted to earlier dullness. U. S. Smelting lost around 3 points. U. S. Steel, Case, Chrysler, American Can and Consolidated Gas dropped a point or more.

On the optimistic side of the ledger were reports of continued gains in steel production, electric power output, freight car loadings, retail sales and corporation earnings.

Threatened Labor Troubles

At the same time, the markets had to consider the threatened labor troubles in the automotive field; probabilities of a substantial paring of business and industrial profits if the Administration's shorter hours-higher wages program becomes effective, and the movement for federal regulation of security exchanges.

There was much interest shown in Washington reports that the President had said he expected Congress to pass the stock exchange regulation legislation in some form before adjournment. Wall Street had almost come to the conclusion that the bill would not be acted upon this session.

Alleghany Bonds Up

A further moderate gain in U. S. Governments and a smart rally in some of the Alleghany Corporation issues supplied the main interest in a generally inert bond market today.

Gains in the federal list were not large during the early trading, but running from 1-32d to 5-32s of a point they contrived to lift the rise of the last few sessions to respectable proportions.

Alleghany Corporation issues, forced down sharply yesterday by selling resulting from confusion over the status of bank loans of the Van Sweringen interests, rallied sharply in early dealings of official denials late yesterday that such loans were in default. Alleghany 5s of 1950 sold at 33½, contrasted with yesterday's low of around 27, but yielded a small part of the extreme three-point rally which featured the market in the first hour.

The corporate group as a whole drifted within a narrow price range, with gains and losses about evenly divided. Southern Railway 4s yielded a point under small selling.

Much of the same narrow and aimless drift of values characterized the foreign division. German Agricultural Bank 6s were moderately traded at a minor decline. Small gains occurred in Australian, Austrian, Belgian, French and Italian issues. Japanese loans did a little better, gaining around a point.

Boston Man Wants Flexible Control Of Stock Exchange

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 7—A more flexible stock market control bill was urged today by Mr. George A. Rich, secretary-treasurer of the Boston Stock Exchange, speaking before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee. Mr. Rich was one of a number of witnesses, and said he represented a committee of New England brokers and stock dealers.

After detailed criticism of the pending Fletcher-Rayburn bill, Mr. Rich added:

"If Congress feels that certain federal regulations should be imposed upon the activities of the stock exchanges, we should not oppose it, provided that the authority is placed in the hands of a capable, independent group of men, not bound in advance by specific prohibitions and requirements, before whom we could appear and discuss our local conditions and our local practices. Before such a body we should feel that if any of our practices were regarded as ill-advised or not in the interests of the public and we could not convince them otherwise, then there really was some question as to the soundness of our position.

"In other words, a body with flexible authority, sitting in conference with the exchanges, studying their problems, and both interested in the same ends, the public good and the sound interest of the security holders, is without objection. We believe under those conditions a sounder practice and procedure can be worked out than is possible in any other manner."

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
May	.87¼	.87⅜	.86¼	.86⅞—	¾
July	.86½	.86⅝	.85⅝	.85¾—	½
September	.87⅜	.87½	.86½	.86⅝—	⅝
Corn					
May	.51¼	.51⅜	.50¾	.50⅝—	⅝
May	.51¼	.51⅜	.50⅜	.50⅝—	⅝
July	.53⅜	.53⅝	.53⅛	.52⅛—	¾
September	.55	.55	.54¼	.54⅛—	¾
Oats					
May	.34¼	.34¼	.33¼	.33½—	⅝
July	.34⅜	.34⅜	.33⅝	.33¾—	⅜
September	.33⅞	.34¼	.33½	.33¾—	⅜

Winnipeg Wheat	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.69⅝	.68⅞	.68⅞—	⅝
July	.70½	.70⅛	.70⅝—	½

Bond Averages

(Copyright, 1934, Standard Statistics Co.)

	20 Ind'ls	20 RR's	20 Ut's	60 Total
Tuesday	80.2	86.4	86.7	84.4
Week ago	79.8	85.8	86.3	83.9
Month ago	79.3	84.6	86.0	83.3
Year ago	58.3	57.0	75.6	63.6
2 years ago	69.8	76.7	84.9	77.1
3 years ago	88.8	103.6	100.8	97.7
High (1934)	80.7	87.4	87.4	85.1
Low (1934)	72.6	74.1	77.2	74.8
High (1933)	77.1	84.9	88.5	83.4
Low (1933)	58.3	57.0	74.1	63.6
High (1932)	71.3	78.0	86.2	78.1
Low (1932)	53.2	47.4	70.9	57.8

(1926 average equals 100)

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Mar.6
42⅛	35	1.20	Abraham & Str	100	40¼	40¼	40¼	
105	89	7	Abraham & S pf	10	105	105	105	105
11⅞	6⅜	..	Adams Express	1000	10	9⅜	9⅛	9¾
34	16	1	Adams Millis	5200	34	30¼	32	34
11⅜	7¾	..	Addressograph	1700	10⅜	9¾	9⅞	10¼
7⅝	3⅛	..	Advance Rumely	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	
9⅜	6⅛	.60	Affiliated Prod	400	8⅛	8	8	8
106¼	85⅛	3f	Air Reduction	400	99¾	98¼	98¼	
23⅞	19¼	.60	Alaska-Juneau	9700	21	20	20	20¾
5¼	3⅛	..	Alleghany Corp	29000	3¾	3½	3⅝	3¼
14⅝	5⅞	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	6000	9⅞	8¾	8⅞	9¼
12½	5¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	1400	9	8⅝	8⅝	8
13½	5⅝	..	Allegh pf ww XL	1200	8⅝	8	8⅛	8
160¾	144	8	Allied Chem	1700	151½	149	149	151½
126	122½	7	Allied Chem pf	200	126¼	126	126¼	125¾
23⅜	16½	..	Allis Chalmers	1700	20	18¾	19	19¾
20½	12¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	600	15¼	15¼	15½	
35	23	..	Amal Leather pf	900	35	32½	35	
50⅝	41½	2	Amerada	900	48¼	47¼	47⅝	48½
36	25¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	200	29½	28¾	28¾	29¼
23	14½	..	Am Bank Note	200	19	18	18	19⅜
49¾	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	40	46	45¼	45¼	
12¾	7½	..	Am Beet Sugar	200	10	9¼	9⅝	10
64	46½	..	Am Beet Sug pf	10	58¼	56¼	58¼	55
38	28	.60	Am Brake S&F	200	33½	32¾	32¾	34
107¾	94⅛	4	Am Can	2900	103	99¼	99¾	102¼
33⅞	23¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	400	29½	27¾	28	29
56½	38¼	..	Am Car & F pf	100	50½	50½	50½	51
12¼	6½	..	Am Chain	100	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
55	46¼	3	Am Chicle	100	55	55	55	
62½	47¾	..	Am Com Alcohol	1700	53⅝	51¼	51½	52¾
5	2⅜	..	Am Encaustic T	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
10½	6	..	Am European	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	
13¾	7¾	..	Am & For Pow	2900	10⅜	9¾	9¾	10⅛
30	17	..	Am & For P pf	100	23½	23½	23½	24
25	12	..	Am & F P 6	100	18¼	18¼	18¼	..
17½	9¾	..	Am & For P2pf	200	13¼	13	13	..
22⅜	17¼	1	Am Hawaiian	900	20	19	19	..
10½	7¼	..	Am Hide & L	100	8½	8½	8½	..
40⅜	30⅛	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	35½	35½	35½	..
10	6¼	..	Am Ice	400	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
45	35¼	6	Am Ice pf	100	42	42	42	..
11	6½	..	Am International	400	9¼	8¾	8¾	9⅜
1⅜	⅜	..	Am La France	100	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	..
38¾	26¼	..	Am Locomotive	1400	35⅝	34	34	36
73¼	50	..	Am Loco pf	700	73¼	72	72	71¾
9¾	3⅛	..	Am Mach & Met	200	8	8	8	..
27⅝	18	..	Am Metal	1200	23¾	22¾	22⅞	24
31⅜	21	1¼	Am News	250	30½	29¼	30½	30
12¼	5⅞	..	Am Power & Lt	1900	9¾	9	9	9⅛
29⅞	13¾	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	400	24¾	24¼	24¼	25
26¼	12⅜	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	500	20½	20	20	21
17⅜	11⅞	..	Am Radiator	9000	15	14¼	14½	14⅝
28¼	17⅛	..	Am Rolling Mill	13700	25⅜	23⅝	24	25
50	36	4	Am Safety Razor	400	50	48½	48½	
7⅜	3⅛	..	Am Seating	200	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	6
3⅝	1	..	Am Ship & Com	200	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1¾
30	19¼	2	Am Shipbuilding	120	25	24	24	24
51¼	41¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	7100	45¾	43⅜	43½	45¼
109½	100	..	Am Smelt & R pf	100	109½	109½	109½	109½
84½	71¼	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	82	82	82	84
26½	19¼	..	Am Steel Fdries	1500	22⅜	20⅛	20⅛	22
81	68	2	Am Steel F pf	20	77	77	77	
44¼	37	2f	Am Stores	200	40½	40	40	
61	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	1400	52⅞	51½	51½	53
125¼	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	10700	121½	119¾	119¾	121
13	4⅞	..	Am Type Fndrs	100	10	10	10	10
28¾	7¾	..	Am Type F pf	40	26	23½	23½	27
27⅜	16¾	1	Am Wat W & E	2700	20⅞	20¼	20¼	20¾
80	54	6	Am Wat 1pf	100	72½	72½	72½	
17½	11⅜	..	Am Woolen	900	13½	13⅜	13⅜	13⅞
83¾	61⅜	..	Am Woolen pf	1400	74	72½	72½	..
3¼	1¼	..	Am Writ Paj	200	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	..
14⅞	5¼	..	Am Writ Pap pf	10	10	10	10	10⅛
9	5⅝	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	300	7	7	7	7½
17⅝	13½	..	Anaconda Cop	6000	15½	14⅜	14½	15⅜
24¾	18	.60	Anchor Cap	200	21⅛	20½	20½	
88½	84	6½	Anchor Cap pf	30	88	88	88	
7¼	5	..	A P W Paper	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¼
88	76¼	7	Armour Del pf	200	88	87¼	88	87¼
6⅞	4¼	..	Armour Ill A	1900	6	5½	5⅝	6
8¾	3⅜	..	Armour Ill B	700	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅞
64¼	55	..	Armour Ill pf	700	60	58	58	60
8⅞	3⅛	..	Arnold Constable	1700	7	6½	6¾	7
9	4¼	..	Artloom Corp	150	7⅝	7½	7½	
3½	1	..	Asso Apparel Ind	200	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2½
18¼	11⅛	..	Asso Dry Goods	1200	16¾	15⅜	15⅝	16⅝
60	50	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	200	58½	58	58	
73¾	54	..	Atchison T&SF	2400	66¼	64½	65½	66½
85⅝	70⅛	3.30	Atchison pf	100	80⅜	80¾	80¾	80¾
54¼	39	..	Atl Coast Line	500	48½	47⅞	47⅞	48
35¼	28¼	1	Atl Refining	2000	32	30¼	30⅜	31½
46½	35¼	.50b	Atlas Powder	200	45	44½	44½	45⅜
98	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	30	98	97	98	97
57¼	47¾	2	Auburn Auto	21000	57¼	54	54¼	55⅝
16⅝	7	..	Austin Nichols	1900	16½	14⅞	15	
10¾	5⅜	..	Aviation Corp Del	2400	7¾	7½	7⅝	7⅞
			—B—					
16	11		Baldwin Loco	4200	13¾	12⅞	13	13⅜
54½	35		Baldwin Loco pf	900	50¼	49	49	
34½	22¼		Balt & Ohio	3000	30¾	28⅝	29⅜	30¾
37⅜	24½		Balt & Ohio pf	700	34	33	33	33
46⅛	39½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	100	42½	42½	42½	
6½	3		Barker Bros	6540	5⅞	5	5½	5
33	16⅛		Barker Bros pf	440	30⅞	26½	29⅜	28½
10	7½		Barnsdall A	2400	8¾	8¼	8⅝	8⅝
18	10⅜		Beatrice Cream	400	15⅜	15	15	15⅜
62½	58	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	58½	58½	58½	
14¼	8⅞		Belding Hem	4000	14	12⅞	13	13
14½	12⅛	1½	Benef Ind L	1700	14	13½	13½	13⅝
23⅞	16⅛		Bendix Aviation	4000	19¾	18⅛	18⅝	19⅝
33¾	26½	.25b	Best & Co	700	33¼	32¾	34¾	33
49½	34¾		Bethlehem Steel	4900	46	43¼	43⅞	45¼
82	65¼		Beth Steel pf	1500	77¾	75½	75½	77
40	27	1	Bigelow Sanford	70	38	37¼	37¼	37
16¼	10⅝	..	Blaw Knox	900	14¾	14	14	14⅜
54	50		Blumenthal pf	50	51½	51	51½	51¾
68¾	55	3	Borden	1700	60⅜	59	59	60¼
27½	19⅞	1.60	Borden	2000	23⅜	22¾	22⅞	23⅛
28⅝	20¾	1	Borg Warner	1400	25½	24	24	25½
3	1		Botany Mills A pf	100	2½	2½	2½	2⅜
18¼	12	.25b	Briggs Mfg	1400	16⅛	15½	15⅝	15⅞
36¼	30½		Brooklyn Man T	1400	32¼	30½	30½	32⅞
10⅝	7		Brunswick Balke	300	8	8	8	8¼
9⅞	6		Bucyrus Erie	600	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
14¼	10		Bucyrus E cv pf	500	12½	12½	12½	12⅞
7⅜	5⅜		Budd Mfg	300	6⅜	6	6	6⅜
37⅜	25		Budd Mfg pf	110	32½	30¼	30¼	33
5⅝	3⅜		Budd Wheel	800	4½	4¼	4¼	4⅜
15⅞	7⅞		Bullard	500	14	13	13¼	13½
5⅞	2⅞		Bulova Watch f	300	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	6
6	1⅜		Burns Bros A	100	3½	3½	3½	
15½	4		Burns Bros pf	10	12	12	12	13
19⅜	15	.40	Burroughs Add	1500	17¼	16½	16½	17¼
18⅝	5⅛		Bush T Bldgs pf cts	10	13	13	13	
3	2		Butte Cop & Zinc	200	2⅝	2½	2½	2½
32¾	21⅞		Byers	800	28¼	26½	27	27¾
63	47¼		Byers pf	20	57½	57	57½	
			—C—					
27¼	18¾	.25b	Calif Packing	200	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	25½
1⅜	⅞		Callahan Z & L	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
15⅞	9½		Campbell Wy&C	2400	15⅜	14⅞	15	15¼
6⅜	4		Calumet & Heela	200	5¼	5	5	5¼
29½	29¼	1	Canada Dry	800	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	25¼
17½	12¾		Canadian Pacific	6500	16⅜	16	16¼	16¼
33	28¾	1f	Cannon Mills	100	32	32	32	32½
32	26⅜	3	Capital Admin pf	60	30	30	30	
86¾	65¼		Case Thresh	1800	75⅜	71⅝	71¾	74½
32⅜	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	1300	30	28⅞	28½	30⅛
3¼	1¼		Celotex vtc	200	2½	2½	2½	2½
44⅞	33⅞		Celanese Corp	1800	40½	38⅛	38⅝	39⅝
4¼	2⅞		Celotex Co	200	4¼	4	4	
14⅞	6½	..	Celotex Co pf	70	11⅜	11	11¼	11½
32⅛	27½	1½	Central Aguirre	800	27¼	26⅛	26½	27⅜
92	70		Central RR of NJ	100	75½	75½	75½	
12⅜	7¾		Century Ribbon	100	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	11¼
40½	32⅜		Cerro de Pasco	2900	36⅛	34⅝	34½	36
7½	3¼		Certain-Teed	300	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	5⅞
46	34	2½	*Chesapeake Corp	1100	40	40	40	39¾
46⅝	39½	2.20	*Ches & Ohio	4200	44¼	43	43	44¾
7	2⅝		Chi & E Ill	100	5	5	5	5
8	1⅞		Chi & E Ill pf	30	6	5¾	5¾	5¾
5½	2⅞		Chi & Gt West	500	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
11⅞	6¼		Chi & GtW pf	700	9¾	9¾	9⅝	9¾
8½	4¼		Chi Mil & StP	600	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅜
13¼	6⅞		Chi Mil & St P pf	1200	11	10⅛	10¼	10¾
15	6⅝		Chi & N western	3500	13⅜	12⅝	12⅞	13⅛
28	13¼		Chi & N west pf	500	24	23	23	
6¼	5		Chi StP Min&O	10	5	5	5	
9⅞	6¼		Chi Pneu Tool	400	9	7⅝	9	8⅜
22¼	16½		Chi Pneu T pf	200	19⅜	19½	19½	
6¼	2¾		Chi Rock Isl & P	600	5⅛	5	5	5⅛
8	3⅞		Chi Ri&P 6%	100	6½	6½	6½	
9⅝	4⅜		Chi RI&P 7%	100	8	8	8	7¾
30⅜	19¼	.50b	Chickasha Cot O	200	27¾	27	27	
11⅜	6		Childs Company	1800	10⅞	10	10	10⅛
60⅜	49⅞	1	Chrysler	29500	58⅛	52½	52¾	55⅜
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	300	22	21⅜	21⅝	21½
78¾	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	50	74	74	74	74¼
1¼	¾		City Stores vtc	1500	1	⅞	⅞	⅞
5⅛	3		City Stores A vtc	400	4¼	4¼	4¼	
2⅛	⅞		City Stores	3900	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	1½
21¾	8¾	.20b	Clark Equipment	750	21	19¾	19⅞	20¼
17⅜	9⅜		Colgate-Palm-P	3200	17	16	16	16⅜
85⅛	68½	8	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	86½	86½	86½	86⅛
28½	18		Collins & Aikman	2400	26⅜	24⅞	25¼	25½
8¾	3⅝		Colo Fuel & Ir	400	7¾	7¼	7½	
32	10½		Colo F&I pf	60	26	24½	26	25¼
40⅜	27		Colo & Southern	60	35	33	33	36
23¼	20		Colo & So 1pf	10	28	28	28	28
19¼	11½	.50b	Columbia Gas	4300	16	15¼	15¼	15¾
76½	52	6	Columbia G pf A	200	70½	70⅛	70½	72
66¾	41	5	Columbia G pf B	30	63	60½	63	
27¼	23		Columbia Pic vtc	400	25	24¾	24¾	24¾
71	58	2	Columbian Carb	300	67	64⅜	65	
30½	18⅜	1	Comm Credit	3300	29⅞	28½	28¼	29½
101	101	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	30	101	101	101	100⅝
47⅞	38		Comm Cred A	800	48¼	47¾	47	
30	24	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	50	29⅞	29	29	29⅞
56⅞	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	4600	56½	54⅛	54⅝	55½
103½	91	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	700	102⅜	101¾	101¾	
36¾	26½	.80	Comm Solvents	7600	28⅜	26⅝	26⅝	27¾
3¾	1¾		Comwlth & So	15600	2¾	2⅜	2⅝	2⅝
44⅞	21½	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	600	40	38½	38½	39½
31¼	23	1.30	Congoleum-Nairn	600	29	28½	28⅝	29½
5¾	2½	..	Consol Film Ind	2600	4¾	4½	4½	4½
17½	10⅜	.50b	Consol Film I pf	2300	17⅜	16⅝	16¾	16⅞
47⅜	35⅝	3	Consol Gas	4100	39¾	37⅞	38½	39¾
62¼	42	5	Consol Gas pf	300	58¼	57½	57½	58
4⅜	2⅛	..	Consol Laundries	400	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3¾
14¼	9¾	.28b	Consol Oil	9800	13¼	12⅜	12⅝	12⅞
6¾	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	200	5	5	5	5
2½	⅞	..	Consol Textile	3500	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝
9½	6½	..	Container A	900	8⅞	8½	8⅝	8⅝
4½	2⅜	..	Container B	1200	3⅜	3½	3½	3⅝
14⅝	7	..	Cont Baking A	200	13¼	12	12	
2⅜	1	..	Cont Baking B	600	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
81½	75	2½	Cont Can	400	79	77⅜	77⅜	78¼
34⅞	23¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	300	31	30	30	31
2⅝	1¼	..	Cont Motors	4800	2½	2	2	2⅛
23½	16½	..	Cont Oil	5600	18⅞	18	18⅝	18¾
74½	71¼	3	Corn Products	1800	73	71¾	72	72
142	135	7	Corn Prod pf	20	140½	140½	140½	141
9⅞	3¾	..	Coty	700	7¼	7	7	7⅜
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	400	33⅛	33	33	33½
14½	8		Crosley Radio	2200	15	14	14	13¾
36¼	29⅛		Crown Cork & S	200	31¼	30	30	31¼
40	35½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	1300	39½	39½	39½	
6¼	3⅞		Crown Zellerback	900	5⅞	5½	5½	5¾
38⅜	21⅜		Crucible Steel	800	34	32	32	33
3⅛	1		Cuba Co	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅜
9⅞	3½		Cuban Am Sug	1100	7⅜	7	7	7¼
47¾	20⅛		Cuban Am S pf	140	40	40	40	
50¾	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	400	45¼	44	44	
22⅞	13⅛		Curtis Publishg	1300	22⅛	21	21	21½
64	43½		Curtis Pub pf	1500	65¼	63½	63½	63½
5¼	2½		Curtiss-Wright	25600	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	4⅛
11	5¼		Curtiss-Wright A	2400	10	9⅜	9⅛	10
21½	11		Cutler Hammer	100	17½	17½	17½	
			—D—					
34⅛	26⅛		Deere & Co	1800	31¼	29¾	29¾	31¼
73⅛	53		Del & Hudson	1000	64½	62	62¼	64½
33¾	22½		Del Lack & W	4500	29¼	27⅝	28	28¾
11⅞	5¾		Denver R G pf	500	9½	9¼	9¼	9½
84	83½	4	Detroit Edison	800	80	80	80	80
49½	30	1¼	Devoe & Ray A	300	48	45¾	45¾	
38½	34¾	1	Diamond Match	100	38½	38½	38½	38
31½	29	1½	Diamond M pf	100	29¾	29¾	29¾	30
37⅜	32	1f	Dome Mines	13600	37⅝	35⅜	36	37⅜
22½	18	1.20f	Dominion Stores	200	20¼	19½	19½	
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	3500	23¼	20¾	20¾	22½
11½	7½	..	Dresser B	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	
119¾	118	6	du Pont deb	1400	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¼
103⅞	90¾	2	du Pont de Nem	3800	100	98½	98⅝	99½
			—E—					
93¾	79	3	Eastman Kodak	1800	88¾	87¼	87¼	89
12¾	5⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	900	11¾	10¾	10¾	11⅜
22⅜	13¼	.25e	Eaton Mfg	2400	20½	19¼	19⅝	20⅜
19¼	11⅜	..	Ettingen Schild	1400	18¼	17½	17½	19¼
31⅜	18½	..	Elec Auto-Lite	15200	30	28	28½	29⅜
99	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	20	98	98	98	99
7½	3⅜	..	Elec Boat	2600	6¾	6	6	6⅜
7¼	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	16200	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6¾
9¾	4½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	5500	7¾	7½	7⅝	7⅞
20¼	8¼	..	Elec Pow & Lt pf	800	15¼	14⅜	14⅜	15¼
19¾	8		El Pw½L 6% pf	100	14	14	14	14
52	44	2	Elec Sto Battery	300	47½	47	47	48
1⅞	¾	..	Elk Horn Coal	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1⅞	1¼	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	
8¾	4½	..	Engineers Pub S	800	5	5	5	5
10⅜	8¼	1	Equitable Off Bld	400	9½	9¼	9¼	9½
24⅞	11⅞	..	Erie RR	1100	22	21	21	21
27⅛	16	..	Erie RR 1pf	800	25⅞	25	25	25⅝
14⅜	7¼	.50	E

Financial: News and Comment

Paish Declares Recovery Needs Permanent Steps

Otherwise, Says British Economist, Benefits Are Ephemeral

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 7—Convinced that the temporary measures which the Federal Administration has taken to pull the country out of the economic slump must be made permanent if the benefits they have brought are to continue, Sir George Paish, internationally known British economist, is here today to study the means through which the New Deal is to be made an integral part of the American scene.

Sir George, who was adviser to the British Government during the World War, arrived here aboard the steamer Berengaria, of the Cunard Line, yesterday. He visited this country last in 1931, when he wrote a book on American finances under the Hoover Administration.

Calls Change Remarkable

Paying President Roosevelt a high tribute for his vigorous policies in the face of a very pressing financial and economic situation, Sir George declared the changes they had brought about were remarkable.

"I have come here to discover what permanent steps are likely to be taken to overcome your grave difficulties and to help as well the world out of its difficulties," he told ship news reporters. "I recognize the steps already taken were quite inevitable and were demanded by the very pressing situation. I think credit is due Mr. Roosevelt and his Government.

"The changes in American conditions in the last 12 months are remarkable. Before Mr. Roosevelt came into power, I was very much concerned lest there should be a complete breakdown of the American banking system. In view of the immense difficulties which even the strongest borrowers had in meeting their obligations, I should say the whole American banking system is in an infinitely stronger position than it was 12 months ago.

Need Permanent Measures

"Nevertheless, the measures taken are clearly only of a temporary character. While they might continue for some time, it is essential that permanent steps or measures should be adopted as soon as possible, and it is with a view of ascertaining if these permanent measures are likely to be taken that I have come over."

Sir George drew a sharp contrast between the improvements he observed now and what might be expected to happen if the policies responsible for the upturn lapsed.

The recovery now under way "is chiefly due to the enormous expenditure by the American Government which has caused the European governments to extend credits," he said.

"When these credits cease, and I do not know how long they will continue, and world trade slumps again, it will lead to revolutions in Europe and then to war," he added.

Austria Reduces Foreign Trade Deficit 40 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Austria reduced its foreign trade deficit by 40 per cent during 1933, according to official data just published here.

The total value of its imports was 1,145,300,000 schillings, and its exports 772,600,000 schillings (about $130,000,000). Main savings were in imported meat, food stuffs, fuel, and manufactured articles. Among its chief exports were timber and manufactured articles.

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Ingot Production In Detroit Area Rises to 100 P. C.

NEW YORK, March 7 (AP)—Steel ingot production at Detroit has risen to 100 per cent of capacity while the general average for the country is 49 per cent, up 2 points from a week ago, Iron Age said today.

Unrelaxed demand from the motorcar trade has given the Detroit area the distinction of being the only steel producing center to operate at capacity, the review stated.

"The Great Lakes plant in that district has been running full for some time and the firing of six open hearths at the Rouge works on Monday put Ford on the same basis."

Prospects of additional rail releases and larger awards of public works later make further expansion of steel output probable unless labor difficulties grow more serious."

"Aside from the danger of industrial strife," the publication continued, "the steel industry is much concerned about the President's demand for shorter hours and higher wages. Shortening of working time has distinct practical limitations. The mill operatives themselves oppose reductions in their hours because it restricts their earning power. Moreover, a scarcity of skilled labor is already becoming apparent in certain departments, and would be accentuated under the Administration's plan. Wage rates, of course, can be increased further but not without a compulsory rise in prices to the possible detriment of ultimate consumption."

Packing Industry Employment Best Since Early 1929

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 7—The meat packing industry has "scored notable increases in both employment and pay rolls since adoption on Aug. 1, 1933, of the President's reëmployment agreement with substitutions," it was reported today by the Institute of American Meat Packers. Comparing figures for January, 1934, with January, 1933, the report showed an improvement of 24 per cent in the number of workers and 36.5 per cent in pay rolls.

"The meat packing industry is now employing more men than it employed in any month since January, 1929," the report said. "Pay rolls are now higher than at any time since February, 1931 despite the fact that the cost of living index has dropped by more than 20 per cent in the intervening years."

The report was submitted to the National Recovery Administration by the institute's special labor committee.

Transamerica Corp. Acquires Reno Bank

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7—Acquisition of the First National Bank in Reno, Nevada, with $7,500,000 resources and $7,000,000 deposits, by Transamerica Corporation is announced by John M. Grant, president.

Committees representing all interests in Nevada united to request Transamerica to make its experience, resources and services available in the State, where banking services have been greatly curtailed.

In announcing the purchase, Mr. Grant said, "Bank of America, owned by Transamerica, covers California with 415 branches in 248 communities. First National Bank of Portland, controlled by Transamerica, is now operating 16 branches in Oregon. The First National Bank in Reno, well known for its strength, conservative management and liquidity of assets, is a welcome addition to our organization."

PWA Sells Blocks Of Municipal Bonds

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—Several blocks of municipal securities, taken by the Government in the financing of construction projects, were sold yesterday by the Public Works Administration.

Bonds of a par value of $737,000 were sold at premiums to the highest bidders for $757,050. Bids on only four blocks were accepted, Secretary Ickes rejecting those on the smallest block because he believed a higher price could be obtained.

The Public Works Administration has contracted to purchase more than $500,000,000 of these securities in connection with the extension of loans and grants to finance local projects.

Wool Sales Slow And Prices Drop In London Market

Second Colonial Auction Lag Expected—Domestic Trade Also Quiet

The expected happened at the opening of the second series of Colonial wool auctions in London yesterday, when prices receded somewhat from the peak point reached in January.

It was not strange that wool prices should have become somewhat overbalanced by the strong upward surge in prices abroad which occurred in the late fall and early winter and should react somewhat, especially in view of the heavy receipts of wool now coming forward from the southern hemisphere.

The reaction was noticeably less pronounced, according to cabled advices, in merinos than in crossbred wools. Supplies of merinos at this sale were notably small, offerings of Australian, including crossbreds, amounting to only 25,000 bales out of a total offering of about 99,000 bales. This total offering is small for a London series, especially at this season of the year.

Opening Sales Dull

The sales were dull and inclined to drag at the opening, with prices par to 5 per cent down on choice to good merinos and 10 per cent off on faulty wools, while fine crossbred wools were par to 5 per cent below the closing rates of the January series and medium to low crossbreds were down 10 to 12½ per cent. Slipes were off also par to 10 per cent. England and Germany were the chief buyers at the series.

In the primary markets, there has been a slower pace set by all buyers. This is true both in Sydney and in Melbourne. Prices in both centers have continued distinctly firm. The season is getting well on to its close in New Zealand and in South America, and there is comparatively little wool left in the South African sales centers.

In the domestic markets, attention has been centered on the opening of bids by the Government for 947,000 odd blankets for the army. Bids range from $6 to $9.98. The American Woolen Company bid $7.25 net for 200,000 and $7.50 net for another 200,000 of these blankets.

Some Exports Reported

Occasional small lots of staple wool moved at prices which have shown comparatively little change in prices. There is some further exportation of wool reported, including some Australian and some South American wool, as well as mohair and alpaca. Woolen wools and by-products suitable to the uses of the woolen mills are especially firm.

Here and there through the West there is an occasional contract reported. Mostly, these contracts have been made at about 30 cents to the growers, and in some instances where consignments have been made advances as high as 25 cents a pound have been made to the grower, although no large tonnage of wool is involved as yet.

Mohair is in semi-occasional demand for small quantities at steady rates. Carpet wools are comparatively slow of sale but very firm in view of the small stocks of the staple available, whether on spot or for shipment.

Farmers' Cash Income Advances 41 Per Cent

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP) The Bureau of Agricultural Economics in the first of a series of new monthly reports said the cash income of farmers during January was $484,000,000.

Of this income, $424,000,000 was from sale of farm products and $60,000,000 from rentals and benefit payments under the crop reduction program, the report said. The total was 41 per cent greater than in January, 1933.

The income from products marketed, not including benefit payments, was 4 per cent higher than in December and 23 per cent higher than in January, 1933.

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—An increase of 2 points in the general level of farm products prices from Feb. 7 to Feb. 14 is reported today by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Prices farmers paid for commodities were unchanged. At 75 per cent of the pre-war average, farm prices were only 1 point less than they were last July, but with that exception were the highest since August, 1931.

CWA Programs in West Eclipse Building Days of Gold Rushes

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7 (AP) The building of the West, subject of many famous tales in days gone by, has reached a new peak under the stimulus of a public works program.

Not in the days of the gold rushes, the era of the lumber barons, or even in the last decade of speculative expansion, has work been rushed on so many projects.

These works are being built by an army estimated by A. Gilbert Darwin, editor of Western Construction News and Highways Builder, at around 60,000 men. A third of them are at work on highways, and another third on a dozen big jobs. The remaining third are employed on hundreds of smaller public construction undertakings in 11 western states.

Darwin estimates that 40,000 additional men will be at work by summer.

New contracts let during the month totaled $14,043,071. This was larger than in February of last year, when contracts totaled $13,549,157.

The metropolitan water district of Los Angeles is prosecuting two jobs on the West Coachella tunnels of the Colorado River aqueduct, totaling $3,139,860 in estimated cost.

Contracts for highway work last month totaled $6,995,738, which was nearly double the February 1933 total.

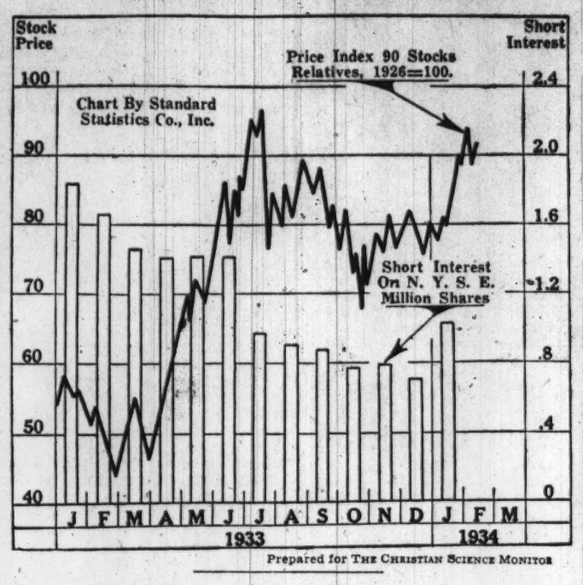
Steel Ingot Production At 42.72 P. C. of Capacity

NEW YORK, March 7 (AP)—Steel ingot production by all the companies in February totaled 2,224,698 tons compared with 1,996,897 tons in January and 1,086,867 tons in February a year ago, the American Iron and Steel Institute reports.

The percentage of operations to capacity in February was 42.78 per cent compared with 34.13 per cent in January, and 20.83 per cent in February, 1933.

Working days numbered 24 in February compared with 27 in January and 24 in February of a year ago.

'Bear' Element Restraining Factor in a 'Bull' Market



Short Interest Tends Toward Expansion as Market Rises, and Contracts as Prices Drop—At End of January Is Largest Since June

The short interest has tended to expand as the market has risen and contract as prices dropped during recent months.

In other words, the bear element has been a factor restraining runaway markets on the upside and supporting prices on reactions.

At the close of January, the short interest was the largest since June, 1933, having increased sharply during the month.

The World's Business

Stock Market Regulation—II

Mr. Whitney's Suggestion

MR. RICHARD WHITNEY, president of the New York Stock Exchange, seeks to set up an authority in place of the Federal Trade Commission as the supervisor over stock market operations. This authority would consist of two persons appointed by the President, a representative of the New York Stock Exchange, a representative of other securities exchanges in the country, and a representative of the open market committee of the Federal Reserve System. There is merit in the proposal. It should certainly be given consideration. It is unfortunate that President Whitney did not come forward a long time ago with it. Like many Wall Streeters, however, he apparently thought that this investigation would wind up in smoke, like its forerunners. Many corporations are afraid of the Federal Trade Commission. If the present law goes into effect, they will doubtless take their stock off the "big board." Millions of stockholders will then be robbed of that easy marketability which has been furnished by the stock exchange.

* * *

National Incorporation

There is one reform that the bill leaves out. Unfortunately it has no constitutional place in it. This is a provision for a federal incorporation law for American industries. The time has long gone by when corporations should be able to choose the most lax among 48 state incorporation laws under which to incorporate. An army of lawyers skilled in state statutes do nothing else but recommend the particular state where a corporation "can get away" with whatever it wants to do under cover of law. This system is a fertile source of abuse. But any move to abolish it always runs up against states' rights. The same handicap is experienced in connection with bank reform. An 1834 model banking system still governs American banking because of the political difficulty of welding all banks into one system. It was hoped to get around this difficulty through the medium of the deposit insurance scheme. By making this available only to Federal Reserve members it was hoped to bring all the banks into this system. Similarly the extension of power to the Federal Trade Commission is a backstairs method of effecting national supervision over corporations. But it is not the same thing, nor the wisest plan. Incorporation would still remain easy

* * *

Pools and Specialists

Under the bill there would be no repetition of the Commercial Alcohol Pool which marked the speculative outburst last year. Pools are groups of individuals who, by all manner of devices, juggles stocks into fancy prices, then sell out to a public which has been enticed into interesting itself in the stock. Such operations are now forbidden by stock market rules. The Commercial Alcohol pool, however, seemed to escape attention till Mr. Pecora brought it to light. In some respects the pool was worse than any of those that flourished like the green bay tree in the 1920's. For the specialist in the stock—the person who acts as executor of the orders received from brokers—was himself a member of the pool. Evidence of the pools in operation in the 1920's never dug out anything worse than that specialists' relatives were pool participants. It was perhaps the incident last summer that goaded the sponsors of this bill into the attempt to extend the hand of the law over transactions that were shown to be defying stock exchange regulation. Pools are outlawed, while specialists will have to stick to their jobs. They are both much-needed reforms. The exchange's function of measuring values should not be perverted by manipulative price movements.

* * *

Other Countries

It is obvious that the specialist holds a privileged position on the stock exchange. Following the trend of one particular stock, he executes his commissions as the prices at which he must buy or sell are reached in the course of the day's trading. He thus serves as a kind of clearing house. It stands to reason that the specialist's book is a mine of information. The game of speculating on the basis of the information in the specialist's book would seem to be akin to that of the gambler who plays with loaded dice. He seems bound to win—as do the manipulative pools, for that matter. Hence the practice of the leading exchanges is to bar stock specialists from speculating in their stock. In London, Paris, and Berlin strict regulations are enforced to see that the "jobber," as the specialist is called in London, sticks to his last, meaning his job and his book.

* * *

Reconsideration

The revelations of the stock market inquiry should not obscure the need for very careful scrutiny of the stock market bill. The provision laying down higher margin requirements, for instance, should certainly not be retroactive. Its implementation would cause wholesale liquidation of accounts. Deflationist as most reform legislation has been, this would be too harsh, especially as the President is becoming more and more concerned about private business stimulation. Deflation in the stock market has a habit of translating itself into business depression.

* * *

Modern Alchemy

Formerly the economic world used to be divided between capital and labor. Soap-box orators still employ such terminology. But it has long been apparent that capital has resigned most of its power to management. Management has arisen partly because of the dispersion of ownership through the growth of the joint stock principle, partly through the lethargy or inability of the new owners in looking after their interests. Proxies have catered to the influence of management. Now the answers to the questionnaires of the Federal Trade Commission show how handsomely industrial managers have been paid for their services. Here is the kind of compensation: The president of a large tobacco company received $606,000 in 1929, over $1,000,000 in 1931, and $826,000 in 1932. The compensations received by the officers of a single motion picture producing company were: president, $890,000; first vice-president, $890,000; general manager, $710,000; vice-president, $710,000. The president of another company operating a chain of movie houses received $362,000. Three automobile manufacturing companies, not including the largest companies, paid their chief executives $388,000, $225,000 and $257,000, while the president of a company making automobile lights received $338,000. The president of one chain store company received $727,000, and the chairman of another $267,000 and its president $240,000. The president of one mail order house received $431,000, and the chairman of another $405,000 and its president, $250,000. And in the past such compensation has been regarded as merely one part of income. The other has come from the capitalization on the stock market of inside information—a practice which, if the stock market bill goes through, will come to an end.

H. B. E.

National Income In U. S. Increases 3.7 P. C. for 1933

Totals $39,800,000,000—Per Capita $316 for Whole Population

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 7—The national income produced in the United States in 1933 amounted to $39,800,000,000, according to a preliminary estimate announced by the National Industrial Conference Board. This represents an increase of $1,500,000,000 or 3.7 per cent over the total of $38,300,000,000 for 1932. Income per capita of the total population was $316 in 1933, as compared with $307 in 1932.

In the three years, 1930 to 1932, the national income declined continuously, from $83,000,000,000 in 1929 to $70,500,000,000 in 1930, to $54,700,000,000 in 1931, and to $38,300,000,000 in 1932. The figures on a per capita basis show even more strikingly than do those of total national income the decline that took place from 1929 to 1932. These figures are: 1929, $683; 1930, $572; 1931, $440; 1932, $307. In 1932 per capita income was the lowest in 24 years, being only $7 above the per capita figure for 1909.

The Conference Board has developed a continuous series of estimates of national income produced covering the period 1909 to 1933, by correlating and supplementing estimates for shorter period made by the United States Department of Commerce, the Federal Trade Commission, and the National Bureau of Economic Research. These estimates show an almost continuous increase from $27,200,000,000 in 1909 to $73,300,000,000 in 1920, followed by a precipitous decline to $52,600,000,000 in 1921. Then occurred another rise to $78,500,000,000 in 1926, with some fluctuations from year to year, to $83,000,000,000 in 1929. Finally, came the drastic decline in the depression years from the peak of $83,000,000,000 in 1929 to $38,300,000,000 in 1932, followed by the upturn to $39,800,000,000 in 1933.

Estimates of National Income Produced, 1909-1933

Year	National Income—Total, Billion Dollars	National Income—Per Capita	Per Gainful Wrk'r. Including Unemplo'd	Index of Wholesale Prices, All C'm'dities, Base, 1926=100
1909	27.2	$300	$716	67.6
1910	30.1	326	785	70.4
1911	29.4	314	761	64.9
1912	31.8	334	814	69.1
1913	33.7	350	857	69.8
1914	32.0	327	806	68.1
1915	34.5	347	860	69.5
1916	44.2	439	1093	85.5
1917	53.2	521	1304	117.5
1918	60.2	581	1483	131.3
1919	67.4	642	1623	138.6
1920	74.3	697	1770	154.4
1921	52.6	486	1233	97.6
1922	61.7	562	1423	98.7
1923	69.8	626	1584	100.6
1924	69.6	615	1555	98.1
1925	77.1	671	1695	103.5
1926	78.5	674	1699	100.0
1927	77.2	653	1647	95.4
1928	80.5	671	1691	96.7
1929	83.0	683	1719	95.3
1930	70.5	572	1439	86.4
1931	54.7	440	1108	73.0
1932	38.3(1)	307(1)	772(1)	64.8
1933	39.8(1)	316(1)	795(1)	65.9

(1) Preliminary estimate.

Railroads Receive Additional Loans

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—Two additional loans to railroads totaling $2,266,531 for new equipment and maintenance are announced by Secretary Ickes, the public works administrator.

The Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific was loaned $1,966,531 for building 75 new passenger cars, air conditioning of 22 diners and lounge cars and installation of 300 loading devices on automobile cars. The New York Central was loaned $400,000 to pay track men in laying 37,000 tons of rails and fastenings.

At the same time the Secretary announced the public works had increased from $500,000 to $600,000 the loan to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company for purchase of five new locomotives.

Earlier in the day the Secretary signed the contract for a recently allotted loan of $910,000 to the Boston & Maine for equipment repair.

Sixty-three National Banks Are Reopened

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—Reopening of 63 national banks during February is announced by J. F. T. O'Connor, comptroller of the currency.

Mr. O'Connor said that at the end of February the number of unlicensed national banks had been reduced to 280 from 1446 last March 16.

Of the 63 national banks licensed last month, 43 received their licenses during the period February 11 to 28, inclusive. Of these, 42, with $45,612,000 frozen and $3,893,000 unrestricted deposits, had been in the hands of conservators.

The only New England bank among the 42, is the Tanners' National Bank at Woburn, Mass., with $638,000 frozen assets and $38,000 unrestricted assets.

South African Trade Shows Steady Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—South Africa's trade has shown a marked improvement since the country's abandonment of the gold standard in December, 1932.

Taking into account the gold premium, the exports for 1933 amounted to £93,792,853, an increase over 1932 of £20,758,578.

Imports for the year amounted to £49,127,630 compared with £32,739,577 during 1932, an increase of £16,386,053. The balance of the trade in favor of the Union therefore increased from £36,294,194 to £44,865,223, taking into account the gold premium

Colombian Bond Interest to Be Paid in Scrip

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 7—The Minister of Finance and Public Credit of the Republic of Colombia announces in relation to maturing coupons of certain of its external dollar bonds, that owing to adverse world conditions affecting the national economy and because of international problems, it will be unable to make cash payment of these coupons.

The Republic intends to issue scrip certificates in lieu of cash. This scrip will be expressed in legal tender currency of the United States, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, payable annually.

The issues involved are: Republic of Colombia Loans—Coupons due April 1 and Oct. 1, 1934, on 6 per cent external sinking fund gold bonds of 1928, dated April 1, 1928; and coupons due July 1, 1934, and Jan. 1, 1935, on 6 per cent external sinking fund gold bonds, dated July, 1, 1927.

Agricultural Mortgage Bank (Colombia) Loans—Coupons due January 15 and July 15, 1934, on 7 per cent sinking fund gold bonds, dated January 15, 1927; coupons due February 1 and August 1, 1934, on 6 per cent sinking fund gold bonds dated August 1, 1927; coupons due April 1 and October 1, 1934, on 7 per cent sinking fund gold bonds, dated April 1, 1926; and coupons due April 15 and October 15, 1934, on 6 per cent sinking fund gold bonds, dated April 15, 1928.

Commencing with 1986, according to the announcement, the Republic will retire at least one-tenth of the scrip each year by canceling certificates purchased in the same or preceding years or by calling certificates for redemption at par and accrued interest. The certificates, therefore, will be expressed as maturing Jan. 1, 1946, and as redeemable at any time at par and accrued interest, on 30 days' published notice, as a whole or in part.

Electric Energy Output Continues Its Steady Rise

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 7—Continuing its steady rise, electric light production for the week ended Saturday gained 16.5 per cent over the corresponding week of 1933, according to figures released today by the Edison Electric Institute. Production was 1,658,040,000 kilowatt hours, compared with 1,646,465,000 units produced in the preceding week, which included a holiday.

The gain this last week was a full point higher than that registered in the previous week of Feb. 24. All sections of the country showed advances except on the Pacific coast.

The most notable upturn occurred in the southern states, where output advanced 11.9 per cent over the like week of last year and 7.8 per cent ahead of the gain shown last week. This was said to be occasioned by the great increase in use of water in that area, where "dump" power is generally used—electricity that can be generated very cheaply from water that would otherwise be wasted over the dams.

A reason for the sizable gains in production of electricity is believed, in authoritative circles, to be due in part to the speeding up of the automobile production to offset any shortage of cars in case pending strikes are not definitely averted.

February Insolvency Index Drops 12.8 P. C.

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 7—Dun's Insolvency Index for February at 71.9, was the lowest for any month in many years, excepting only the month of September, 1933. The comparison, however, with September is somewhat out of line, for the reason that failures in that month are generally the lowest for the year. On the other hand, business defaults in February, as to the number, are nearly always second only to those for January.

This year, the Insolvency Index for February at 71.9 compares with 82.5 for January, a decline of 10.6 points, or 12.8 per cent lower.

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INTEREST BEGINS MAR. 15

Van Sweringen Bonds Now Said Not in Default

Registration Statement Incorrect—Interest Paid by Notes

NEW YORK, March 7 (AP)—Confusion over the status of $40,119,932 of Morgan bank loans led to what bankers called "a tempest in a teapot" over the control of the $2,000,000,000 Van Sweringen railway empire.

R. C. Page, chairman of a bondholders' protective committee which had filed registration papers with the Federal Trade Commission, in which was buried the statement that these loans were in "default," finally issued a statement yesterday saying he had learned that the information was incorrect.

Bankers said the loans were not actually in default, because notes had been accepted instead of cash in payment of interest. The status of the loans was regarded as highly significant because a majority of the stock of Alleghany Corporation, key holding in the Van Sweringen financial setup, is behind the loans as collateral.

If the banking group had not wished to fund the matured interest by accepting notes, and it had been impossible to raise cash elsewhere to meet the interest, informed banking circles said that the Morgan banking group might have taken title to the collateral and thus found itself in actual control of the vast railway properties extending over much of the continent.

There has been no change in the status of these bank loans, it was explained, since November, 1931, when it was arranged to defer payment of cash interest through acceptance of notes. It was stated authoritatively that the banking group has taken no action to avail itself of the collateral, and has no present intention of taking such action.

Thus, it was explained, the setup of the Van Sweringen empire remains unchanged from what it has been, with the basic position improving along with the pickup in railway earnings and better real estate conditions in Cleveland.

Mexican Savings Deposits Increase Sharply in 1933

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Savings deposits in Mexican institutions during 1933 showed a great increase, according to a report of the Federal Statistical Bureau.

The total gain for the first 10 months of 1933 was 10,714,000 pesos compared with 5,781,000 pesos for the entire year of 1932.

109 YEARS OF UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS
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Economic Issues of the Saar Complicate Political Compact Between France and Germany

(Continued from Page 1)

French province of Lorraine are mutually dependent. In its very early stages, the Saar iron industry obtained its supplies of ore close at hand, but for many years it has had to be imported mainly from the district round Briey, which, since 1919, has been French territory.

The Saar area became rapidly industrialized only after the German annexation of Alsace-Lorraine in 1871 made possible the combination of Saar coal and Lorraine iron ore in one tariff area.

Today, the need for this coöperation still exists. The 15 years since the last war have continued such an arrangement. It is essential to the Saar, which has an average annual production of 1,700,000 tons of pig iron and of 1,100,000 tons of steel. Many of the furnaces of Lorraine would also soon be closed down, if cheap Saar coal were unobtainable.

Under any new agreement made between France and Germany, guarantees for the requisite supplies of coal and iron ore from either side and the establishment of a tariff régime which creates a two-way traffic system between the Saar and Lorraine would have to be conceded.

This should not be very difficult since the economic interdependence of these two areas is generally realized. The Saar population appreciated the benefits of a near-by market for its coal which could not compete inside Germany with that from Rhine-Westphalia and Upper Silesia.

Saar coal is of inferior quality, its mines are not so highly rationalized, so that, for example, it costs 25 per cent more to produce than similar quality coal in Westphalia, and transport costs are very high.

Comparatively cheap transport is only possible by way of the Rhine, but this is 90 miles away, and the River Saar is canalized only for ships of 300 tons. German economists, therefore, realize that Saar coal could under present industrial conditions of limited consumption only find a market in the Reich at the expense of Westphalia, and probably only through some form of state subvention.

Market for Lorraine Produce

The Saar and Lorraine are economically interdependent in many other ways also. Thus, the Saar is far from self-sufficient as far as milk, dairy and garden produce are concerned, and is a good market for the Lorraine small farmer and market gardener.

The Saar has been a good market for French goods, giving France an annual favorable balance of about 800,000,000 francs, and being its fifth principal customer. Mutual understanding in political issues would do much to retain a certain measure of these benefits for France, even should this territory become German.

France, on the other hand, will naturally lose the advantages derived from the Saar being French customs territory and having the franc the unit of currency ever since the German mark inflation of 1922-1923. Many French subjects have found employment as customs officials and in the administrative services of the mines.

It is generally admitted that the Saar is doing well economically from the present arrangement, whereby a certain amount of "free" trade exists in its relations to Germany. Goods of German origin which do not compete with French products, or are not generally manufactured in France, enter the Saar duty free, if there is a local demand for them.

These and many other benefits, the Saar cannot expect, if it becomes part of the Third Reich. Then it will stand to France as any other part of Germany, unless special arrangements are made in regard to trade with Lorraine. It is difficult, also, to see how the standard of living of the Saar worker can be prevented from falling to a lower level, if this territory becomes German again.

Comparison of Taxation

Taxation in the Saar is only 770 French francs per head, as contrasted with 1362 in Germany and 1460 in France (in 1929, according to the financial committee of the League of Nations). In Germany today, in addition, many charges are levied on the worker which have not yet affected the Saarlander.

A number of industries here in the Saar, built up on French capital and largely dependent upon French protective tariffs during the last 15 years, will also be exposed to German competition, when the Saar is no longer an international area.

The Saarlander in discussing the economic problem generally ends by maintaining that with good will on both sides, an understanding can easily be reached, since both have so much to gain.

"The only real question," the present writer was told on more than one occasion, "is this: Are the French willing to meet us with genuine economic arguments, which we can discuss and make the basis of the compromise, which is inevitable for both the Saar and Lorraine? Or, are they thinking fundamentally only of the Saar in military terms, as the defensive screen between Germany and the iron fields of Lorraine—around Thionville and Brieg? . . . If the French military staff is allowed to settle the Saar's economic and political issues, then they are preparing for a new Alsace-Lorraine!"

Austrian Absolutism Ends Last Democracy

(Continued from Page 1)

or guild vocational system and the new provincial governments are allowed to be made up of representatives of trades and professions rather than of parties. But actually the places in the new Government committees, after long bargaining, were divided among Heimwehr and clericals, with the Peasant Party represented in one or two cases. However, members of the new Governing bodies are not called representatives of parties but of artisians and clerics, of merchants and villagers.

This authoritarian system is being introduced not only into provincial governments but also into leading cities. Upon Salzburg, for example, has been imposed a new governing body exercising power independent of the city council.

Dollfuss Deplores Tension With Reich

ROME, March 7 (AP)—Austria is willing to meet Germany halfway in weighing up their mutual difficulties, Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss of Austria said yesterday in an interview with the correspondent of the Giornale d'Italia.

"Taking into account the geographical position of our country and the structure of our economic life, we shall sincerely study to maintain the most cordial relations with all states," Dr. Dollfuss was quoted as saying. "Therefore no one deplores more than I the present tension between Austria and Germany.

"But this is not our fault. Ties of blood and centuries of common history which unite us to other peoples of the German race form a good motive for common activity for a reciprocal recognition and respect for each other's right."

Dr. Dollfuss told the correspondent he was looking forward to a forthcoming meeting in Rome with Premier Mussolini and Premier Gömbös of Hungary as a means of solving Austria's difficulties.

Braintree's Rates Interest Framingham

(Continued from Page 1)

tee believes it has all the answers. In an exclusive interview with the chairman, the Monitor representative got the committee's six-point reply to Mr. Jones:

1. Looseness of state laws.
2. Holding companies controlling utilities are beyond the reach of the law.
3. Private companies have invited excessive taxes to use taxation as an excuse for high rates.
4. Companies have not charged proper depreciation.
5. Companies exist by hiding these charges in complicated rate schedules.
6. Legislatures have passed laws barring certain towns and cities from the benefits of government ownership.

With the committee's final warning ringing in his ears, that public utilities are threatened with receiverships unless federal taxes are cut on overcapitalized companies, Mr. Jones left for Braintree to listen to the whirring wheels of a steam-propelled municipal plant feeding 5000 customers in a small, well-settled community.

Here he found the Smiths standing 100 per cent behind an experiment that had cut their electricity rates form 9 cents in 1927 to an average cost of 2½ cents today.

The average implies that the home uses electricity for everything except running the furnace. This matter of rate-fixing is almost too complex for the layman to grasp. He has heard about extra charges for floor area, charges for special machinery and diminishing scales for the more kilowatt hours he burns.

But Braintree's rate schedule is comparatively simple. For the first 25 units the cost is 6.3 cents, the next 25 units 3.6 cents; all over that goes for 2.25 cents.

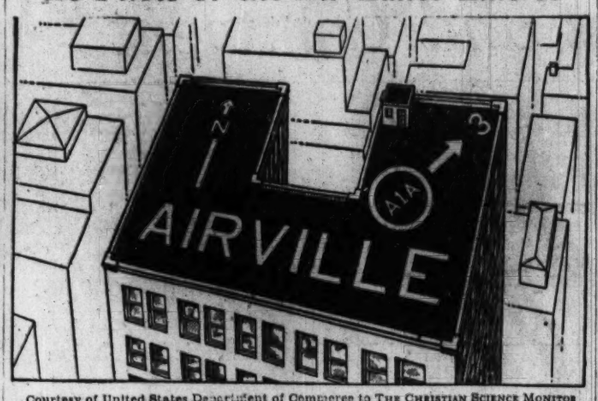
Braintree boasts it could sell electricity at 2 cents and still make a profit. When its plant is thoroughly modernized, it probably will do that.

Still—all is not rosy here. Braintree's experience points to weaknesses in the state laws supposed to govern municipal plants.

For instance—Braintree's rate in 1925 was 10 cents, its surplus amounting to 28 cents of each dollar earned, or 12 per cent of the plant's cost. But the law provides for a yield not to exceed 8 per cent of the plant value. No penalty is set and no one is charged with enforcing this law unless the inhabitants launch a petition and a court order is issued.

After four years of rates that simmer down to 2½ cents, Braintree still is said to have 20 cents of each earned dollar for plant improvements or rate cuts.

As Pilots of the Air Lanes Like It



Courtesy of United States Department of Commerce to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Typical Air Marking

In This Drawing the Arrow at the Left Is a Meridian Marker Showing "True North" and Is Recommended To Be Used in Connection With the Names of Towns and Cities Which Have No Airport. The Circle With the Letters at the Right Indicates the Direction, Distance and Classification of the Nearest Airport.

Poland and Reich End Tariff War With Trade Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

measures and retaliatory countermoves. Thus, Chancellor Adolf Hitler's decision to "live in peace with Poland" appears by one stroke to have swept this irritating system away.

Germany has agreed to cease applying a maximum tariff schedule toward Poland, to admit 42,000 tons annually of Polish ironware, 2400 tons of Polish steel besides a fixed quota of scrap iron for the Upper Silesian mills and to permit transit of Polish live stock and products.

Poland, in return, also drops its maximum tariffs on imports and embargoes on German merchandise and opens its frontiers to fixed quotas on a wide range of German articles.

An agreement has been reached between Polish and German shipping lines that 50 per cent of the freights from German to Polish ports shall be carried by Polish bottoms if the freights reach 100,000 tons a year.

The particular interests of the Free City of Danzig are specially safeguarded.

The new agreement is expected to give a powerful fillip to German-Polish trade which dwindled from ₹50,000,000 marks (about $292,500,000) in 1924 to 110,000,000 marks ($42,900,000) in 1933.

Menace of Revision Seen by Roumania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania—No effort to conceal their disapproval of the nonaggressive pact recently concluded between Germany and Poland is made in Roumanian official circles. They consider that it weakens the position of their close ally France and strengthens that of Germany.

One of the most fundamental points in Roumania's foreign politics is preservation of the present European boundaries. And most Roumanian statesmen view Germany as the chief force working for revision. They are aware that Italy, Hungary, Bulgaria, and even Austria want revision, too, but believe that without Germany's help the agitation will remain fruitless.

Roumania is determined, therefore, to do everything possible to enable France to maintain its hegemony in Europe, and especially its ascendancy over Germany. But Poland's treaty with the Reich seems to many Roumanians to be an unloyal and dangerous act of desertion at a very critical moment when France needs the unlimited support of all its allies.

The Roumanians believe that Chancellor Hitler has temporarily closed the Polish frontier in order to operate on other fronts and look upon the step of the Foreign Office at Warsaw as a separate truce with a common enemy at the expense of common friends.

World Powers Line Up in New Race for Arms

(Continued from Page 1)

but in the more specific language of the House it was said $95,000,000 would be needed to bring naval airplane strength to 2184, of which the Navy now has 1000.

The foregoing ships would be in addition to 22 naval vessels already building, and 30 more allowed for by the President out of PWA funds.

A hitch to the final passage of the bill was provided by the absence of Senator Clarence C. Dill (D.) of Washington, who wanted a vote on his amendment making possible bids for construction in private yards to be accepted from those on the Pacific Coast.

Amendments made either in committee or in the Senate provide that not less than half the tonnage—except the aircraft carrier—shall be constructed in government yards; that the profit of private firms shall be limited to 10 per cent of the gross of the contract and that 25 per cent of aircraft ordered by the Government shall be manufactured in government plants expanded for the purpose.

The American and British programs are within the limits of the Washington and London treaties, which bind both powers to parity. The British program contains actual expenditure, the Vinson bill is merely authorization and still depends upon voting of appropriations.

If the money is forthcoming, the American and British navies will soon after 1936 be equal in floating strength.

The French navy, which is limited by treaty only as to battleships and aircraft carriers, is in these categories bound to parity with Italy. The building approved in the French Chamber is either for replacement or else is outside treaty limitation, as is the projected Italian retaliatory building.

Japan, which has been building regularly, is already close to the legal 5-5-3 ratio with the United States and Britain, and exceeds that ratio in floating strength.

The vote was as follows: For the bill—65. Democrats—41. Adams, Ashurst, Bachman, Bailey, Bankhead, Barkley, Bone, Brown, Bulkley, Byrd, Byrnes, Caraway, Connally, Coolidge, Dill, Duffy, Fletcher, George, Harrison, Hatch, Hayden, Lewis, Logan, Lonergan, McAdoo, McCarran, McGill, McKellar, Neely, O'Mahoney, Overton, Pittman, Reynolds, Robinson (Ark.), Russell, Sheppard, Trammell, Tydings, Van Nuys, Wagner, Walsh.

Republicans—24. Austin, Barbour, Carry, Cutting, Davis, Fess, Gibson, Goldsborough, Hale, Hastings, Hatfield, Hebert, Johnson, Kean, Keyes, Patterson, Reed, Robinson (Ind.), Schall, Steiwer, Townsend, Vandenberg, Walcott, White.

Against the bill 18. Democrats 10—Bulow, Clark, Costigan, Glass, King, Long, Murphy, Pope, Thomas (Okla.), Thomas (Utah), Republicans 7—Borah, Capper, Dickinson, Frazier, La Follette, Norris, Nye. Farmer-Labor 1—Shipstead.

Paired, for the bill—Smith and Copeland, Democrats; Couzens, Republican.

Against the bill—Wheeler, Thompson and Erickson, Democrats.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

Connecticut

Hartford (First Church): Horace Bushnell Memorial Hall, 8:15 p. m., March 15.

Florida

Florida City: Homestead School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 15.
Gainesville: Twentieth Century Club, 8:15 p. m., March 13.
Lake Worth: Lake Worth High School, 8 p. m., March 12.
West Palm Beach: Church Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 16.

Massachusetts

Boston (Second Church): Church Edifice, Elm Hill Avenue and Howland Street, Roxbury District, 8 p. m., March 12.

New Jersey

Orange: Church Edifice, 24 Cleveland Street, 8:15 p. m., March 16.
Plainfield: Plainfield High School Auditorium, Ninth Street and Arlington Avenue, 8:30 p. m., March 15.

New York

Brooklyn (Fourth Church): Music Hall, Academy of Music, 8 p. m., March 16.
Elmhurst: Masonic Temple, Whitney Avenue, 3:30 p. m., March 11.
Ithaca (Society of Cornell University): Warren Hall, Campus, 8 p. m., March 15.
Lynbrook: Lynbrook High School, Union Avenue, 8:30 p. m., March 15.
New York (Eighth Church): Church Auditorium, 103 East Seventy-seventh Street, 8 p. m., March 13.
Port Chester: Masonic Temple, Leicester Street and Irving Avenue, 8:15 p. m., March 12.
Schnectady: Church Auditorium, Union Street and Briarwood Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 13.

North Carolina

Greensboro: National Theater, 3:30 p. m., March 11. Radiocast Station WBIG, 1440 kilocycles.

Pennsylvania

Ardmore: Church Edifice, Athens and Linwood Avenues, 8:15 p. m., March 12.
Upper Darby: Upper Darby Junior High School, Sherbrook Boulevard and Garrett Road, 8 p. m., March 13.
Wilkinsburg: Rowland Theater, 3:15 p. m., March 11.
York (First Church): Strand Theater, 3:30 p. m., March 11.

Rhode Island

Newport: Rogers High School, 8 p. m., March 16.

Towns Rush to Get on Air Maps At Least With Ground Markings

Massachusetts Has Airport Adviser and CWA Funds May Be Used to Build Permanent Municipal Fields Throughout the Country

Air-minded city and town fathers of Massachusetts and other states are getting that chance to satisfy local pride by letting the air-traveling world know that they are "on the map."

Constructing airports and erecting ground markers under provisions of CWA funds recently made available for local airport projects is the answer. The Government recognizes the need for marking the air lanes as well as the automobile routes and in this work the smallest hamlet can hold its own from the air with the largest city, since the flattening out process that takes place from above makes all landmarks stand out equally well.

Work is going on under state airport advisers, each of whom has engineers to assist him, and the cities and towns in locating suitable sites for air fields, supervising the grading and erecting of ground markings within municipal borders. CWA funds, of course, can be used only on municipally owned airports or those municipally leased for a period of five years with an option to purchase.

Lieut. Francis Kendall, for instance, is the State airport adviser for Massachusetts local officials to contact if they wish to have their own airports. Mr. H. F. Law of Newton, formerly a golf course engineer, is the supervising engineer under Lieutenant Kendall. The state airport adviser's office is willing and anxious for local officials to get in touch with it at the Massachusetts National Guard building at East Boston Airport.

Dirt's Flying

As evidence that local airport construction from these funds is a popular project Lieutenant Kendall reports that 1200 men are at work on projects scattered all over the State. Local unemployed at present are making the dirt fly in Lawrence, Fitchburg - Leominster, Gardiner, Athol-Orange, Grafton, Beverly and in one case are slinging mud for a seaplane ramp at Boston Municipal Airport in East Boston.

At Lawrence and Fitchburg-Leominster, where there are 400 men busy on each project, the chug and clatter of two gasoline-powered shovels is added to the turmoil. And even if regular passenger air lines do not run to the cities in question airmen with an eye to the future will certainly look with favor upon these cities and towns which have had the foresight to provide terminals. It is a technique rather the reverse of railroad building where rights-of-way and not the terminals are the first consideration.

City councils and selectmen have voted favorably in Provincetown, Plymouth, Newburyport, Southbridge, Amherst, Westfield and North Adams and shortly the sounds of axes, picks and shovels will ring as these projects commence under the new CWA loan setup made available on Feb. 15. Improvements will also be getting under way on existing fields at Taunton, Pittsfield, Turners Falls, Haverhill and Clinton.

And now is the time, says the state airport office, for other municipalities to be considering projects if they are going to at all. Land can be leased or purchased and sites can be chosen and laid out in the interim before the ground is defrosted and becomes much easier to work.

Ideal Locations

Airports where possible should be located alongside railroads or highways as pilots orientate themselves by them when lost or when bad weather closes in upon them. Pilots will particularly bless those cities and towns thoughtful enough to locate fields along super-highways since the white surfaces of these arteries stand out like tennis court tapes and can be followed easily.

Boundaries of the areas selected for fields should be denuded of all obstructions far enough back to make the landing areas as useful as possible. Fields should not be located near tall masts, factory chimneys or high tension transmission lines. These last conditions are obviously not always easy to satisfy. Airports near business districts are often wasteful of time and fuel since pilots must gain altitude at the field before passing over the city at the height required by Department of Commerce rules.

Cities, towns and hamlets not wishing to go into ambitious schemes of airport building at present can supplement this work with the equally important and less expensive business of ground marking.

Railroad stations, highways, warehouses, oil plants and gas storage tanks usually offer the most suitable areas. It is understood that the principal New England railroads will coöperate with cities and towns in marking the buildings along their rights-of-way. To those interested in this phase of aeronautical work the "Air Marking" bulletin of the Aeronautics Branch of the Department of Commerce contains helpful suggestions along these lines. These folders can be secured by sending to the Government Printing Office in Washington.

Peaceful Vienna Days Recalled

Recordings of Strauss's 'The Rose Cavalier' Made by State Opera and Vienna Orchestra

Headlines from Vienna have crowded the news in the last few weeks in a fashion reminiscent of the days before the World War. It was with pleasure, therefore, that we turned to Vienna of a more peaceful day and an evening of entertainment in the new recordings of Richard Strauss's "Der Rosenkavalier" (The Rose Cavalier), a romantic comedy of Vienna in the picturesque days of the Empress Maria Theresa, when that city was the center of the Austrian Empire, a rôle of which it has been deprived since by peace treaties.

Piquant stage situations and colorful music have made "Der Rosenkavalier" a favorite, particularly in the case of the famous waltzes which are woven into the score through the genius of Strauss. The Straussian gift for characterization is apparent from the moment that von Lerchenau, the villain of the piece, enters the scene.

The whole opera achieves further authenticity from the fact that it was recorded probably in the city around which the story is based, the artists, chorus and orchestra being members of the Vienna State Opera and the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra.

R. Strauss: Der Rosenkavalier, sung by Lotte Lehmann, Elizabeth Schumann, Maria Olszewska, Rudolph Mayr, W. Wernigk, other soloists, chorus, and the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Robert Heger. Thirteen Victor 12-inch records in album.

Orchestral

Beethoven: Concerto No. 3 in C Minor, played by Artur Schnabel, pianist, and London Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Malcolm Sargent (9 sides), and **Rondino in C Major**, played by Artur Schnabel, pianist. Five Victor records in album. As always, played in Mr. Schnabel's flawless style as the greatest pedagogue of Beethoven. Compare recordings of the piano with this and ordinary recordings and the careful attention given it in this concerto is immediately apparent. Many will prefer the No. 3 next after the "Emperor."

Chausson: Poème, played by Yehudi Menuhin, violinst, and the Symphony Orchestra of Paris, conducted by Georges Enesco. Two 12-inch Victor records. The "Poème" is a favorite with first-rank violinists and is given a faithful interpretation by Menuhin who has passed rapidly from "wunder kinder" to a mature artist. The piece is in the vein of Cesar Franck of whom Chausson was an ardent disciple.

Bach: Brandenburg Concerto No. 4, played by M. Bôuillon, violinist, M. Cortet, flutist, and M. Morseau, flutist, and Ecole Normale Chamber Orchestra, conducted by Alfred Cortot. Two 12-inch Victor records. One of the six delightful compositions written by Bach for his patron, this one being a virtuoso piece for two flutes and a violin. Once again the recording is given authentic flavor by the use of a spinet or a piano fixed to sound like a spinet.

Piano

Schumann: Presto-Passionato (Appendix to Op. 22), played by Vladimir Horowitz. Victor 10-inch record. A lovely short piece which will remind many of the Schumann of the Symphonic Etudes.

Vocal

La Vague et La Cloche (The Wave and the Bell) (F. Coppee-H. Dupare) and Phidyle (Leconte de Lisle-H. Duparc), sung by Charles Panzera, baritone, of the Opera Comique, Paris, with orchestra conducted by Piero Coppola. Victor 12-inch record. Two French art songs beautifully sung with the excellent diction for which members of the Opera Comique are noted.

Light Orchestral

Mother of Pearl-Selection (Oscar Straus) played by New Mayfair Orchestra. Victor 12-inch black label. Tuneful bits from a new operetta by the composer of many popular light operas.

Popular

What's Good for the Goose Is Good for the Gander, by Don Bestor and his orchestra, and **Peter! Peter!** by Ray Noble and his orchestra. Victor record. The first tune in the catchiest and most amusing of the current crop.

Carolina (from film Carolina) and **Dancing in the Moonlight**, by Rudy Valee and his Connecticut Yankees. Victor record. A good coupling in Rudy's best swinging style.

My Song Goes Round the World and **Song Without Words**, by Ray Noble and his orchestra. Victor record. Mr. Noble is not up to his usual self in this record. Perhaps the tunes defeated him.

European Releases

Orchestral

Beethoven: Symphony No. 4, played by London Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Felix Weingartner. Four Columbia records in album. Columbia's chief recording event of the month and a triumph for its latest method of recording. The last side of the fourth disk is the "Prometheus" Overture, equally well played and recorded.

Smetana: Overture—Bartered Bride, played by London Philharmonic Orchestra, Sir Hamilton Harty, conductor. Columbia record. As well done as one could wish.

Bach: Third Suite and Prelude, played by British Broadcasting Corporation's Symphony Orchestra, Adrian Boult, conductor. Three H. M. V. disks. Good value for Bach lovers.

Elgar: Prelude to "The Kingdom," played by the B. B. C. Orchestra, conducted by Sir Edward Elgar. H. M. V. record. Written in 1906, this composition is descriptive of the Christian community in Jerusalem at the time of Jesus Christ. A good Elgar record.

Bruckner; Scherzi, Symphony No. 3 in D Minor and Unpublished Symphony, played respectively by the Vienna Symphony Orchestra and the Berlin State Opera Orchestra. E. M. G. foreign list. Not much Bruckner has been recorded, but these two pieces are welcome.

Chopin-Aubert: La Nuit Ensorcelee, played by concert orchestra. E. M. G. foreign list. Light, gay and very charming music of Chopin orchestrated by Louis Aubert

Instrumental

Chopin: Scherso in B Minor, Preludes 3, 6 and 17, played by M. Niedzelski, pianist. H. M. V. record. Good value for 5 shillings, but this same Scherzo played by Cortot and recently issued is better.

Liszt: Rhapsody No. 13, played by Mischa Levitski, pianist. H. M. V. record. The Twelfth has been done recently, and now the thirteenth, which is not so well known, but equally well played, is presented.

Ravel: Tombeau de Couperin, played by Madeleine de Valamete, pianist. Three Decca-Polydor records. Mme. de Valamete, a French pianist of distinction, plays the piano version of this orchestral piece well. It is good, though not attractive, music.

Mendelssohn: Wedding March From Midsummer Night's Dream and War March of the Priests, played by Thalben Ball on the B. B. C. organ. Both rather redundant pieces, and the organ is not satisfying.

Vocal

Forbidden Music and **If Mother Only Knew**, sung by Beniammino Gigli, tenor. H. M. V. record. Both are sung in Italian. The first was written originally for soprano but now with altered words for a man. Mr. Gigli might stand further away from the microphone, sometimes with advantage to the gramaphone, his voice is so powerful.

Vespers (Howard Fisher) and **South Winds (Percy Kahn)**, sung by John McCormack, tenor. H. M. V. record. Mr. McCormack is heard at his best.

Water Boy and **Steal Away**, sung by Paul Robeson, baritone. H. M. V. record. Two well-known, but none the less lovely, spirituals sung beautifully.

Wagner: Lohengrin's Farewell, from Lohengrin and **Sigmund's Love Song, from Die Walkure**, sung by Franz Volker of the Vienna State Opera.

Gilbert and Sullivan Medley. Decca record. Eleven of the most popular songs and choruses from Gilbert and Sullivan operettas. Fine value for "two and six."

Woman Flier Reaches Tokyo

TOKYO, March 6 (AP)—Mlle. Maryse Hiltz, French aviator, completed her second Paris-to-Tokyo flight today. She landed at Haneda Airport at 3:15 o'clock this afternoon, completing a hop from Seoul, Korea, on which she took off at 8:37 a. m. Mlle. Hiltz left Paris Jan. 26.

Bandits Rob Dakota Bank As 1000 Persons Look On

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., March 6 (AP)—Six bandits, headed by a man thought by some to be John Dillinger, held up the Security National Bank and Trust Company today, wounded a patrolman, seized five girl bank employees as hostages and fled. Armed with machine guns, the bandits, fleeing southward, drove off pursuers with a volley over the heads of the girl hostages.

Nearly 1000 persons watched the robbery, small groups gathering in the street, peering from doorways, behind poles, mail boxes and automobiles and from windows of adjacent buildings. An occasional burst of machine-gun fire sent some scurrying for cover.

Art Notes

Herbert Haseltine

British Champion Animals contribute subjects to Mr. Herbert Haseltine, who is exhibitor for a brief period at the Fogg Museum, Cambridge. The walls of the exhibiting room have been covered with white paper for this occasion. The prize animals, chiseled in marble or bronze, show off their perfect points. The fancier probably delights in these realistic portrayals of first-class specimens.

Stallions and bulls, the ram, the ewe, the sow, the boar, count among the subjects. In the bulk, the contours, the character of the limbs, the bearing, there appear the marks of quality. The fancier may exult, and exclaim, "What a beauty!" It is a question whether the æsthete will. Different interests make different demands in the name of "beauty." To the lay eye there would be too much thickness here, or heaviness there. In this exhibition he may be impressed with the objective handling of Mr. Haseltine, who makes no comment artistically, unless it is in choice of fine materials.

Canterbury Art Guild

Water colors painted by Mr. Nelson Chase are shown at the Canterbury Art Guild, 102 Mt. Auburn Street, Cambridge.

Not often do we see pictures of local subjects done with such an ingratiating, domestic feeling. Mr. Chase has discovered perspectives in the Boston Common, outside the Boston Public Library and in Cambridge, which furnish splendid pictorial material, and make us wonder why they are not done more often.

The painter works in modes popular and acceptable hereabouts, dwelling upon factors of light and shadow, bold accents and vivid color. Less realism and more integration of design would help to rescue the pictures from the photographic. This method yields results but the pictures do not hold the interest for long.

Copley Society

Helen Alden Woodworth is exhibitor at the Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue. Her decorative portrayals of flowers are very cheerful. A frank, almost ingenuous selection of color distinguishes these pictures, which are as vivid as chintz. The author lays on pigment generously. Iris and chicory, zinnias, hollyhocks, amaryllis and poppies appear in her repertoire. The informality and the sprightliness of the old-fashioned garden characterize these floral portraits. The painter individualizes them skillfully.

Boys' and Girls' Bookshop

Illustrations for Wagner's "Ring" and Stephens's "The Crock of Gold," made by Miss Martha Mott, may be seen at the Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street.

Drawn with black ink, the pictures are graphically composed. Miss Mott abandons herself to the fantasy of her subjects. She leans somewhat upon the German graphic tradition, with darksome atmosphere and heroic characterization. In smaller range the pictures may be more ingratiating.

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At Grace Horne's Gallery, there are lithographs of the boxing ring by Mr. Robert Riggs. Seldom do we see such vigorous expression of so vigorous a subject.

Mr. Riggs shows the matches at diverse angles and at various moments. The hulking figures of the boxers are the center of interest. The artist spares no accent or mass to emphasize their gigantic size and herculean strength. Half mockingly, half realistically, he portrays their disfigurements, their ferocious concentration. The onlookers are ingeniously characterized. All is roughness, clumsiness and edge. D. A.

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SEE NEXT PAGE

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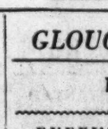

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Daily Features

In Lighter Vein

A Bit Tough

"I haven't much time for meals," said the bus driver, "so I generally have a bite at the wheel."

"That's a bit tough, I should think," said his listener.—*Montreal Star.*

A Bit Fast

"Mother, isn't dinner ready yet?" asked Bobbie.

"No, dear, it's much too early," responded the mother.

"Are you sure your clock isn't slow?'

"No, dear."

"Well, I guess my stomach must be fast then," added the child.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Persistent Honesty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A COLLEGE girl lost her sorority pin somewhere in New York City soon after graduating from college. After a time she completely forget about the loss.

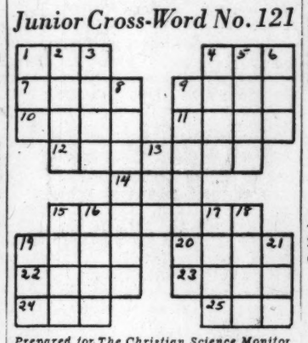
Some years later she was living with another girl in an apartment in New York. Her room mate was at home during the day, and reported to her friend one evening that several telephone calls had come for her while she was at business. The calls were from a man who gave his name and said he had a pin that the girl apparently had lost.

As the girl had not lost anything recently, and as there was a woman who lived on the same street and had exactly the same name, she thought the telephone calls were undoubtedly meant for the woman. She had frequently received telephone calls and mail intended for this woman. So she told her room mate to give the man this woman's address and telephone number.

Several months passed and the girl moved to a new address. One day she received a telephone call which proved to be from the same man. Again he said that he had a pin that belonged to her. As he talked and explained that the pin had her name engraved on the back, she remembered her sorority pin which she had lost some years before. She described it to him and he said the description corresponded with the pin that he had. The next morning she received the pin in the mail from him. The man had told her that he had tried at least a dozen persons in New York with her name, in his effort to locate the owner of the pin.

She was, of course, very grateful for this evidence of persistence and honesty.

Junior Cross-Word No. 121



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Every one.
4—Timid.
7—Profound.
9—Scorch.
10—Apportion.
11—Female birds.
12—Furnishing with shoes.
14—Vase.
15—Largest.
19—Like.
20—Apartment.
22—God of love.
23—Title of respect used in addressing a sovereign.
24—Girl's name.
25—Allow.

Down

1—To sum up.
2—Dregs.
3—Daughter of Laban (Bib.).
4—Observed.
5—Suspend.
6—Periods of time (abbr.).
8—Farm implements.
9—Small silvery fishes.
13—Unit of energy.
15—Consume by fire.
16—An image.
17—Firm land.
18—Ripped.
19—The island of Cyprus is in the Mediterranean.
21—Encountered.

(The solution appears elsewhere)

Full Count

Dorothy came to school with the joyous announcement that she had a new baby sister.

"I know you are happy, Dorothy," said the teacher, in a sympathetic tone. "You have two sisters now."

"Two?" repeated the child. "Why, Miss Smith, I have three sisters, counting me."

Sh-h!

"Yes, I'm sure my voice is improving," said the lady who prided herself on her singing. "Do you know, every time I sing to my husband in the evening he is so affected that he gives me some extra money to go shopping!"

"Ah," her "friend" replied, "hush money!"—*Pearson's.*

Self-Supporting

Two boys who had graduated from high school the same year met two years later.

"Are you married?" asked John.

"No," replied Ted, "I got a job."

Faithful Prune

The shortcake halts a moment on its way,
The watermelon has a henceward trend,
The canteloupe drops in but not to stay—
The prune alone is faithful to the end.

—*Boston Transcript.*

A Word a Day

Plastic

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Example: "It is in the *plastic* arts that the Flemish people have given their full measure" (Paul Hyman Belgian Prime Minister, in Monitor Magazine Section, Feb. 28, 1934)

Test: Underline here the synonym of the word italicized above:

decorative simple
modernistic cubistic
hand-painting modeling
engraving needlecraft

Pronunciation: Both vowels short. *plas'-tik.*

Derivation: We trace our word back through the Latin *plasticus*, to the Greek πλαστικός (*plastikos*), "fit for, or skillful in, molding," from πλασσειν (*plassein*), "to mold, model in clay or wax." We use "plastic" in the sense of "capable of being molded," said of sculpture, pottery-making, etc., as distinguished from the graphic arts. The word also has an active sense, being occasionally used to mean "capable of molding, formative." The figurative use of the word is gradually coming into wide use; "the plastic age," for example, is applied to the easily molded and impressionable years of youth.

Sensational newspapers and gangster films are not suitable for the plastic years of youth.

Notes and Queries

Camaraderie (Mrs. F. T. H.)—This is a French word applied to "the spirit of good will that exists between comrades." It is pronounced preferably *ca-ma-ra-d'-ree'* (each *a* as in *ask*; first, second, and third syllables have secondary stress).

"Tongue in his cheek" (P. H.)—This expression suggests "without sincerity." It is usually employed as follows: "He unquestionably . . . knows that he is talking clap-trap, and, so to say, puts his tongue in his cheek" (Matthew Arnold: "Culture and Anarchy"); "There was no speaking with his tongue in the cheek. He spoke straight from the heart" (E. W. Hamilton: "Gladstone"). The earliest use of the expression recorded in the Oxford Dictionary was in 1842, by Barham.

Daily Anecdote

'A Riddle, a Riddle'

AS ORIGINALLY written, Sir Walter Scott's poem, "Marmion," is alleged to have perpetrated a riddle. It was found in these lines:

Charge, Chester, charge! On,
Stanley, on!
Breathed the dying Marmion.
Were I in noble Stanley's place,
A tear in every eye you'd trace
Of those who pressing close to death,
Saught the hero's parting breath.

If the lines are taken literally, and "I" substituted for "Stanley" in the first line, we have "On-I-on," which, of course, would cause a tear in any eye.

Odds and Ends

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Most Cities and Towns

The State of Pennsylvania has more cities and towns with a population over 5000 than any other state.

A Cold State

The United States Weather Bureau says that North Dakota has temperatures below zero for a longer period each year than any other state.

First American Combat

The first actual participation of American troops in the World War took place on October 21, 1917.

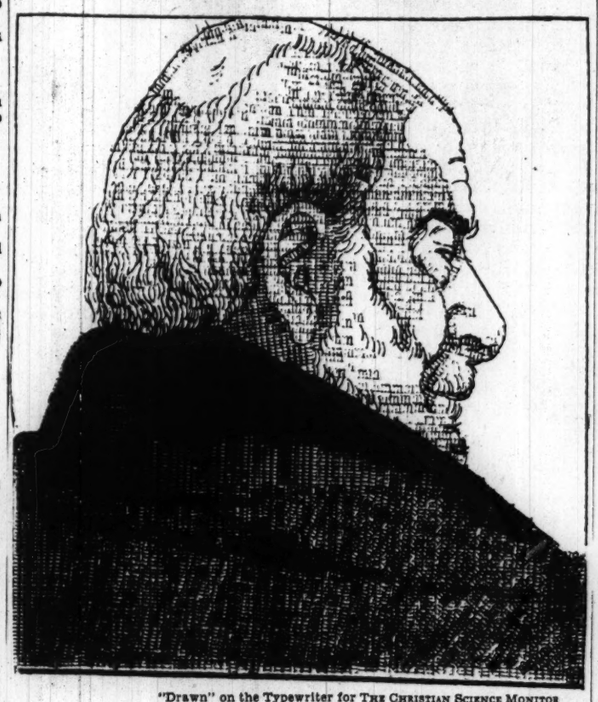
The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

IN LOSING fortune, many a lucky elf
Has found himself.

—HORACE SMITH

A Well-Lettered Man



"Drawn" on the Typewriter for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Miss Rosalind Lillibridge, Los Angeles

Today's Typewriter Artist Has Developed the Art of Type-Portraiture to a High Degree. Remarkable What Can Be Done With a Few)'s, a few —'s, and a Few m's.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Vipers in the New Testament

THE term "viper" (Greek *echidna*) seems to have been used as a generic term to describe any kind of poisonous snake, and occurs in its literal sense only once in the New Testament—in Acts 28:3 where one is said to have "fastened on" Paul's hand, when he was shipwrecked on the island of Melita (Malta).

Elsewhere it is used only in the phrase "generation of vipers," which was applied to the "multitude" (Luke 3:7) and to the Pharisees and Sadducees (Matt. 3:7) when they sought to be baptized by John; while the Way-shower used it in addressing the Pharisees and Scribes (Matt. 12:34; 23:33), suggesting that these men were "cunning, wicked, malignant" (Thayer: "Greek Lexicon," p. 265).

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Use for Some Newspapers

ONE intelligent girl I knew supplemented her allowance by laying aside every complete, untorn newspaper that came into the home; and during rainy days she worked diligently laying them end to end and gluing them together. Keeping them rolled as she worked, so that they would not fall on the floor and become soiled, she soon would have a large roll. Such rolls she found a ready sale for at florists to be used as "second" paper in wrapping their plants, also in small shoe repair shops, where they were used for wrapping paper.

Mrs. Iva M. B.

Meditation

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Perhaps the Pup Is Just Hiding His Eyes and Counting to 100 While the Rest of the Rascals Do Their Part in the Hide-and-Go-Seek Game. At Any Rate, the Picture Qualifies Miss Welcome Lewis, Riverdale, N. Y., for Membership in the Well-Known MONITOR CAMERA CLUB. Send Your Interesting Pictures to the Feature Editor. $1 Is Paid for Each One Accepted for Publication.

Mr. Scroggins

"We'll Have Everything!"

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

MRS. SCROGGINS called her husband to dinner. "I'll be there in a couple of minutes," he said. She waited and waited. He didn't come and he didn't come. She called him again. "In a couple of minutes," he said. "Which will it be, a 'few' or a 'couple'?" said Mrs. Scroggins.

Out popped the venerable squirrel from his bedroom holding something behind his back, and smiling a smile such as his wife hadn't seen for brilliance, for a long, long time.

"My dear," he said, bowing low and still keeping behind his back whatever he had there, "when I said a "couple of minutes' I really meant a few. For a few is more than a couple."

Mrs. Scroggins laughed. "What are you holding behind your back?"

"Just what I was about to mention," said her husband, and with a grand flourish he drew from under his coat-tails a book.

"Look!" he said.

Mrs. Scroggins gasped and took the book. She held it close to her face, then held it at arm's length. "Oh-h-h!" she said. "Isn't it lo-o-o-vely!"

On the cover of the book was a picture of red flowers with brownish centers. Underneath the flowers were the words, "Annual Gaillardia, Indian Chief. Page 16."

"You see what this wonderful book is?" said her husband. He pointed to large type: "'Everything for the Garden.' Just think—'EVERYTHING!' Isn't that wonderful! And there is just about everything in it." He turned over the pages. On one was a picture of a garden in colors, with marigolds, petunias, larkspurs, delphiniums, and many other flowers.

"We'll have that in our garden," said Mrs. S., pointing to a picture of scabiosa. "And we'll have that," she said, pointing to a picture of zinnias.

"Just a minute," said Mr. Scroggins. He put his arm on his wife's shoulder. "Let me show you what we're going to have." He turned the pages.

"We're going to have that," he said and pointed to a picture of a luscious ear of corn, "and that," pointing to a head of lettuce, "and that," gazing with longing at a florid cabbage.

Mrs. Scroggins took the book out of his hand. She hurried by the vegetable pages and was again among the flowers, such as arctosis, ageratum, antirrhinum, aster, calendula, candytuft, clarkia, chrysanthemum, cosmos, dahlia, hollyhock, gypsophila, lobelia, nasturtium, nigella, phlox. "We're going to have—"

she sighed happily and hugged the book. "We're going to have—everything."

Her husband lifted the book from her, gently. "But don't forget the eating part," he said and turned

Staff Artist
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Everything for the Garden!

once more to beans, beets, broccoli, brussels sprouts, cauliflower, corn, cucumber, onions, parsnips, parsley. "Yes, my dear," said the sagacious squirrel. And he too hugged the book. "We're going to have—EVERYTHING!"

The Editor's Puzzle

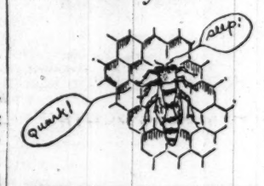
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

265

After reading this book said the man there slowly arises in my heart of hearts a love for all mankind and a desire to help all those whom I know are in any kind of difficulty whatsoever

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

Betty Bee



The Queen's Voice

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Betty Bee was happy she would broadcast the fact by the musical hum of her wings. And if disturbed or aroused, she would ..municate the fact in the same way.

Betty's queen had other ways of communication. Strange as it may seem, she had a voice. While her vocabulary was limited, the sounds she emitted had definite meanings. Betty recalled the first time she had seen her queen, just as she was emerging from her royal cradle. In sealed cells other queens were in process of incubation. The living queen was exactly 10 days old when another pretender to the throne was ready to come forth.

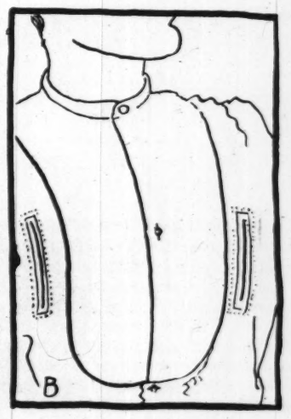
"Seep! Seep! Seep!" called the young queen, proclaming to her subjects her right to the crown.

"Quark! Quark! Quark!" came in muffled tones from the imprisoned one. Excitedly the queen bustled about, eager for the release of this young upstart that she might show her who was queen!

To humans, the word "seep" might mean anything or nothing. In the bee world, as uttered by the queen, it may have a variety of meanings. Betty had seen bees "balling" a queen, seizing her by the wings and legs. Lustily Her Majesty would yell "Seep! Seep! Seep!" They were calls for help as unmistakable as those uttered by a youngster in a snowballing match when he suddenly finds himself separated from his companions.

At other times the queen would be about her duties, evidently unnoticed by her subjects. Suddenly some apprehension or some real cause for alarm would cause her to utter that piercing "Seep!" many times repeated. At once she would be surrounded by a bevy of bees that would crawl about and over her, making a living blanket of protection with their bodies.

With the Inventors



Dress-Shirt Slits

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THIS may look like just another dress shirt to you. But look again! Notice those slits down the sides? They are there so that either hand may be slipped inside the bosom of the shirt to insert studs, instead of fumbling from below to push the reluctant stud out into a white expanse that, more than likely, has become wrinkled in the process. J. E. Hay of London has been given United States Patent No. 1946401 for this idea.

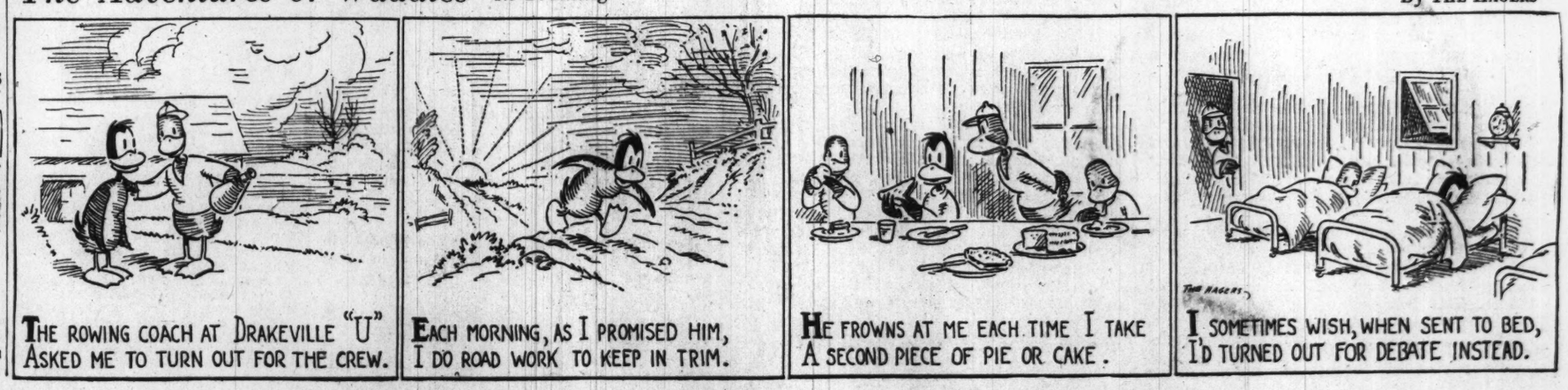
Brevities

Detroit Free Press: The only commodity dollar that is any good is a dollar that will purchase commodities.

Indianapolis Star: General Johnson's request for criticism of the NRA sounds like a plot to increase postal receipts.

The Adventures of Waddles—*In Training*

By THE HAGERS


THE ROWING COACH AT DRAKEVILLE "U" ASKED ME TO TURN OUT FOR THE CREW.
EACH MORNING, AS I PROMISED HIM, I DO ROAD WORK TO KEEP IN TRIM.
HE FROWNS AT ME EACH TIME I TAKE A SECOND PIECE OF PIE OR CAKE.
I SOMETIMES WISH, WHEN SENT TO BED, I'D TURNED OUT FOR DEBATE INSTEAD.
THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of
The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Associate Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

One Essential Code

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, putting his shoulder squarely behind a new NRA drive, declares the economic reorganization of America "must be permanent." The Supreme Court upholds New York's control of milk prices. Secretary Wallace points to the danger of inflation unless the United States directs its foreign trade policy more intelligently. Senator Robinson hints that the bill for federal regulation of securities may have to be perfected and delayed until the next session of Congress. Thus do one day's headlines reflect America's advance toward a controlled or disciplined economy.

Existence is becoming codified—largely because men have failed to observe one primary code. But codes do not remove the necessity of doing unto others as we would be done by. Indeed, that rule is proving essential to the new discipline. Take NRA. It called for individual sacrifices in a coöperative endeavor to restore business. It was designed to establish fairer competition and increase purchasing power. What has happened?

The President believes the effort has done much good. General Johnson asserts that 3,000,000 workers have been reëmployed and $3,000,000,000 added to the nation's buying power. Yet the Blue Eagle's wings are hiding wholesale code violations, and monopolistic price fixing has in many cases reversed the purpose of NRA and raised prices faster than wages.

Yesterday in Washington, industrial leaders declared they could not carry out the President's demand that industry "employ more people at purchasing wages." The truth is that many, particularly the smaller employers, cannot. But many of the more efficient producers could afford some temporary sacrifices which they refuse to make. Instead they are using the codes for their own ends.

For instance, the Consumers' Advisory Board declares that under the lumber code prices have risen twice as much as would be justified by increased wage payments, and in the petroleum industry five or six times any amount justified by wage increases. On the other hand, Dr. Leo Wollman, chairman of the Labor Advisory Board, sees distinct gains for labor and estimates that average wages, which were 40 cents an hour "during the depression," are now nearly 50 cents an hour.

Amid a complex and conflicting mass of evidence laymen find one certainty—NRA is not operating as successfully as it should. General Johnson's program of reform is proof enough of that. And the President's own appeal is in the same line. This appeal is notable because it seeks no new rules or regulations; it exhorts rather to a rededication to primary purposes. It places reliance on industry's coming to see that it is "its brother's keeper"—certainly the keeper of its brother's market.

Thus we come back to fundamentals. The task of forcing people to deal justly is an almost impossible task. The Government may achieve something in protecting honest competition, but there is a tremendous problem in preventing the codes being used to destroy all competition. Unless we are to let industry continue in chaos, Government must undertake more or less policing. But the whole lesson of the President's speech is that for the effective carrying out of NRA chief reliance must be placed on the one essential code, the basic rule announced 2000 years ago, the Christian's code.

Women Also Need Jobs

THE CCC, the CWA, the FCA, and most of the other "Alphabetocracy of the New Deal," have been aimed directly at the splendid ultimate goal of putting unemployed men back to work. It was hardly to have been expected that women would hasten to the forests to cut down trees or blaze trails, or that they would profit, to any great extent, by the Civil Works Administration.

There are, nevertheless, thousands of women whose economic problems are just as pressing as are those of men. They are, in many instances, the sole support of mothers or other kin. They are, more often than is realized, shouldering the responsibility for the education of young people who, for various reasons, would not otherwise have educational advantages.

It was, then, natural that the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs should study that side of the picture, and that they should include in their "Ten Year Objective" an immediate project of reëstablishing 10,000 women in jobs they have previously held or in new positions.

They have begun work on this project at the right end of the problem; the separate communities where there are local branches of the organization. They have asked members of these affiliated clubs to study local conditions in the light of the federal reëmployment program as it relates to the women of the community. They do not ask that jobs be found for women who have no personal financial obligations but who would enjoy having some extra "pin money." They ask rather that each club find adequate employment for eight women who are trained, by education and experience, to fill positions of importance, and for whom such positions are undoubtedly waiting.

If each business and professional women's club does this, the goal of 10,000 women reemployed will have been reached by next week, when the organization observes its seventh Business and Professional Women's Week. It will be interesting to listen for the report, which is promised on March 11, the opening day.

Outlawing Stock Pools

REGULATING the stock markets as proposed in the bill now likely to be shelved by the United States Congress would outlaw manipulative pools from whose nefarious operations so many people suffered in the 1920's. It is now generally admitted that these constitute a worse abuse than short selling. By all kinds of dubious devices they push up the price of a stock, so attracting the outside public, and then sell out. Pouf! The price drops to a fraction of its artificially inflated figure. So the public is left "holding the bag," while the "insiders" have pocketed their money.

Mr. Richard Whitney, president of the New York Stock Exchange, has always contended that this form of illegitimate pool operation is not tolerated by the exchange. He makes the assertion again in a recent issue of Today. Yet newspapers published on the same day gave the details of a pool operation in 1933 which was even more "illegitimate" than any of the infamous pools of the 1920's. The stock dealt in was that of the American Commercial Alcohol Corporation. Between May 2 and July 24 it was boosted from $20 to $89 a share, after which, in a few days, it slumped to $29.

It may be, as Mr. Frank Altschul told the Senate Investigating Committee, that a "cog slipped up" somewhere in stock exchange control. But Mr. Altschul probably would admit that even responsible figures of American finance do not share the general view that the pool is an evil thing. Yet the statement admits of no question. Wall Street casuistry cannot gainsay it. For what do the pool artists aim at? Merely fleecing the public—taking dollars away from innocents and leaving nothing in return. Intention as much as action are here fraudulent. A British court decision rendered in 1892 clearly defines this connection between pools and fraud. Said the court, speaking through Justice Wright:

> If persons, for their own purposes of speculation, create an artificial price in the market by transactions which are not real, but are made for the purpose of inducing the public to take shares, they are guilty of as gross a fraud as has ever been committed, and of a fraud which can be brought home to them in a criminal court. In this case, the correspondence put in evidence by the plaintiff in support of the claim he made at the trial shows conclusively that the sole object of the plaintiff in ordering shares to be bought for him at a premium was to impose upon and deceive the public by leading the public to suppose that there were buyers of such shares at a premium on the stock exchange, when, in fact, there were none but himself. The plaintiff's purchase was an actual purchase and not a sham purchase (washed sale); that is true, but it is also true that the sole object of the purchase was to cheat and mislead the public. . . . I am quite aware that what the plaintiff has done is very commonly done; it is done every day. But this is immaterial. Picking pockets and various forms of cheating are common enough and are nevertheless illegal.

The manipulative pool would not pass muster even according to gambling standards. For, as Mr. Arthur M. Wickwire, in his "Weeds of Wall Street," says, it "is not a gamble or speculation; when organized by the powerful, and with skilled management, it is a sure thing."

Disclosures of last summer's performances in the stock market reinforce the need for the outlawry of manipulative pools. They persuade the American people to look to the law for protection—not to the governing board of the New York Stock Exchange.

Reading Your Newspaper

A NEWSPAPER is much like a map. It is divided up into a number of departments, as a map is into states or countries. The traveler in the newspaper domain needs to know the rules of the particular journalistic country he is traveling in. In short, if he understands the land of newspaperdom, he will make better progress in journeying through the day's recorded events and will avoid misunderstandings, just as a well-informed tourist.

Though jogging over a newspaper is an old business to many, to countless new readers coming on each year it seems a novel exploration. Since the suffrage arrived, hosts of women are enrolling as citizens of the newspaper republic. Familiar as they are with books and magazines, some of them find the newspaper puzzling. For the benefit of its uninitiated followers, a paper may now and then deem it useful to have a little talk with them about newspaper reading. Like opening your front door, it's absurdly simple when you have the key.

The backbone of a newspaper is its news. To know what is going on about us in the world is vital. None lives in a vacuum isolated from the day's events. A happening two thousand miles away may reach out its long arm, take hold of one's hand, and set him to doing something he never before thought of. The news usually is the biggest, most important, hardest to get, and most costly department of a paper. Hence it is urgent that the reader survey it rather than pass by and lose himself in an interior special feature. Essential as such may be, there is a perspective in newspaper reading as in everything else.

The editors do not make the pages of the news. The world makes them. Editors may sort and shift items to fit their special patterns, but what men do furnishes their material. When a Hoover stands on the first page off and on for four years, and then disappears, it is history that makes the change, not editorial whim. When a less familiar Roosevelt suddenly fills the papers, there is cause. He filled the White House first. Neither prejudice nor attachment properly makes news. Only facts.

From the news to the editorials is as far as from America to China. A paper may cover an entire news page with what some celebrity has done, and yet not believe in it or him. It gives him that space solely because his deed is important in relation to others. On the editorial page it may condemn and dismiss him with a paragraph, or ignore him altogether.

The news pages are the eyes of a paper. They chronicle what it sees the world over. The editorial page is the paper's voice. It tells what the paper thinks of what it sees. It may be fairly said that the news columns serve particularly our knowledge and the editorial page our intelligence.

Obvious as these things are, so is the weather. Yet many people find it worth while now and then to notice what sort of a day it is when they step out. As a matter of fact, astonishingly little study has been made of how best to read a newspaper. It is suspected that most people could improve their newspaper reading by developing a better understanding of the newspaper itself.

War's Family Tree

"CHIPS off the old block" expresses compactly the sentiment of a cartoon appearing today on another page of the Monitor. The "chips" are racketeers, robbers, gunmen. The "old block" is war. Men's readiness to satisfy their needs or desires through recourse to violence is the "family tree" of both war and crime.

The analogy can be carried into detail. Crime exercises personal recklessness. War calls for bravery and daring. Crime demands blind fealty to the gang. War asks for blind fealty to the conflict. Both war and crime are encouraged and equipped with their tools of carnage by a vast and conveniently impartial arms industry.

Should it surprise us if desperate individuals sometimes conduct their affairs after the manner of desperate governments? Can we consistently condone the satisfaction of national pride or ambition through mass murder while we condemn the individual for operating similarly on a smaller scale?

Some may argue that there is a difference between war and crime. And it is of course true that within each country an authority exists with power to govern impartially the dealings of men with men, while among nations there is as yet no such authority. This fact, however, implies a technical not a moral difference between crime and war, and by no means excuses war. On the contrary, it demands that nations meet the moral obligation of helping to develop means for peaceful and just settlement of their disputes.

Moreover, it should be seriously considered whether countries can expect to deal effectively with internal anarchy while they allow international anarchy to continue. It would be at least ironic for parents who would not subscribe to community law and order to expect their children to abide by law and order in the home. Is there not good reason for the conviction that as law gains honor among the nations, it will gain increasing respect within their borders?

The Casual Day

Song for a Gray March Day

There's no day like a March day
To bring back times again
When wooden chips were sailing ships,
And pebbles sailor men;
And not unlike small queens, the maids
Who watched from curbstone palisades.

There's no day like a March day
When gutter rivers go
Sleekly and swift beside the drift—
Quite mountainlike—of snow;
And one must watch for pirate raids
Along the curbstone palisades.

There's no day like a March day
For putting into rime
The logs of ships on other trips
In quite another time,
Or wondering what a shipper trades
Today, on curbstone palisades.

THE CASUAL WEEK

When critics of the NRA get General Johnson right before them, they find out, much to their dismay, he does their criticizing for them. Our feathered friends in ice and snow are apt to feel a trifle "seedy." If you would like your heart to glow, just scatter orumbs to feed the needy. In Florida there's quite a boom, with everybody gayly spending. The price hotels charge for a room is ample proof depression's ending. The President declares that he desires some tariff alterations and asks for full authority to make a deal with other nations.

P. W.

A tax league has issued a pamphlet titled "Where the Sales Tax Falls." It says such a tax falls sixty times as heavily upon the thousand-dollar-a-year man as upon the multimillionaire. In which case we should new to the line of sound public finance, no doubt, but not let the taxes fall where they may.

Mr. Alfred E. Smith, noting the "striking similarity" between the child labor amendment and the prohibition amendment, probably didn't mean to call attention to their mutual friendship for children who most need it.

RIME FOR REASON
in spelling and pronunciation

I'd really, truly like to know
How "tough" could ever rhyme with "dough."

L. D.

We get the impression that the American Governments, federal and state, sanction the new-leisure ideal. But on these income-tax evenings we can't help digressing in our mathematics to figure how much the Government could contribute to that new leisure.

* * *

England expected every man to do his duty in Nelson's day. But surely they had not invented the income tax then.

* * *

What America needs now is a new zeal—to get those federal tax forms filed by March 15.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

The Tragedy of Samuel Insull

SAMUEL INSULL, about to be expelled from Greece, faces early extradition and a return to Chicago with resultant prosecution for criminal methods of high finance. Seventy-four years old, he is broken in fortune and in spirit.

I have known Insull for some forty years. In youth, in Chicago's hectic world's fair days, we were intimate friends. He had then just come to the city after service as private secretary to Thomas A. Edison, and had begun gathering into his control the rich empire of Chicago's public services—electric and transportation. He was a youth of impeccable personal habits, differing in that respect materially from the rising captains of industry with whom he was associating himself. Dreiser's unforgettable portrait of "The Titan" applied to some of Insull's colleagues but not to him. His only dissipation was the manipulation of public service corporation stocks, which, like the habit of drinking in other cases, grew upon him and proved his undoing at last. His amusements were literary and artistic—especially musical.

* * *

I am frank to confess a sincere liking for him though our intimacy ended when I left Chicago to go into New York journalism. The last time I saw him was in the spring of 1932, just before the two presidential conventions. The city banks were at the moment in sore straits, and the Federal Administration had just made the colossal advance to Charles G. Dawes which averted a general crash. I found Insull in his office, cheerful, even confident. We talked mainly of old friends and earlier days.

"Sam," said I, "you are getting old and are certainly rich beyond any personal needs. Why don't you cut this work that has held you to drudgery all your life? Get a steam-yacht and go off loafing for the rest of your days?"

He laughed. Without a sign of worry he replied, "I'd love to, but just think. There are thousands of people for whose investments running into billions of dollars I am responsible, who look to me to guard their interests. These are treacherous times. How could I cast off my responsibilities and run away?"

* * *

That conversation has often recurred to me since the Insull debacle which came only a week or two later. Naturally I have wondered whether he could have foreseen his smash when we were talking. Deep as he was in every phase of Chicago finances he must have known how menacing the situation was, but I have a feeling that at that moment he believed that the edifice he erected would weather the storm. That it was a colossal piece of "pyramiding" everybody knows, but there are reports that a fight between financiers, rather than structural weakness, brought it down.

* * *

To most men life brings its triumphs and its tragedies. The obscure suffer in the defeat of their modest ambitions as deeply as do the greater figures in social life. Insull was among the giants. Chicago was for him a captured city paying tribute to him through all its quasi-public services. He, in turn, was the lordly benefactor distributing largesse to all sorts of public enterprises. His friendship was prized by the greatest of the merchant princes or bankers; his influence controlled the crookedest of aldermen or legislators. He made and unmade United States senators, and with shrewd impartiality his contributions dropped into the campaign chests of both political parties, and, with less liberality to be sure, even bought the favor of independent candidates for office. In a way he was Chicago's Lorenzo the Magnificent, and his fall shook the fabric of society and business to the depths.

Now he is to be dragged back to stand trial for alleged irregularities in handling the funds of his companies. The pertinacity with which the federal authorities have pursued him is perhaps unparalleled. When Greece, lacking an extradition treaty, seemed willing to grant him permanent sanctuary, the pressure of the United States compelled a complete reversal of this benevolent intent. An extradition treaty with Turkey which had been permitted to gather dust in Senate pigeonholes for ten years was hastily dragged out and ratified lest Insull might profit. When Syria was suggested as a place of refuge the United States suddenly discovered that through a French treaty it might compel extradition from that country. The sick old man seems at last to be cornered.

* * *

To what extent Insull's methods were criminal only a court can determine. Bankruptcy and the beggaring of thousands of investors are not offenses punishable by law, else in the last four years our prisons would have been overcrowded. We send notorious gangsters to the penitentiary for falsifying their income tax returns, yet eminent Wall Street figures who saved their pockets by less crude methods go unwhipped of justice.

Had no financial storm broken over the country Insull might have ended his days in general public esteem instead of in the shadow of the penitentiary. Perhaps the circumstances of his case, while not justifying any relaxation of the rigor of the law, might suggest that persecution is unworthy of the state. On hearing of the final determination of Greece, he gave up his fight in words full of pathetic resignation.

Is it all quite worth while?

Should Diplomats Eat?

Opinions of Readers on Monitor's Disclosures of Conditions in United States Foreign Service

Sponging on Citizens

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am in hearty sympathy with the efforts to arouse public sentiment to the importance of giving more adequate compensation to the members of the American Foreign Service. It is not only unjust but it is unwise for our nation to underpay the members of the diplomatic service. The fact of the matter is that, on the present scale of pay, our Government can only conduct its foreign affairs by sponging on American citizens. I am satisfied that the interest which the Monitor is taking will be helpful in correcting this situation.

NORMAN H. DAVIS,
(President Roosevelt's personal representative in Europe).
New York.

Demoralized by Sale

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There is now and there always has been an attitude of indifference amounting almost to hostility on the part of influential elements in the Congress towards the Foreign Service—especially to the diplomats—and it is very hard to create public sentiment favorable to it. I do not know how far the practical sale of Ministerial and Ambassadorial posts—for political help—has contributed to this feeling, but I do know that this practice is demoralizing. Young men who go into the service intending to devote their lives to it see practically all the best and most important posts given to political, social or journalistic aspirants who could not function creditably without the help of the very men they are holding back. It is just as ridiculous as the sale of commissions in the old British Army was. The Consular branch is protected from this now—but each change of Administration makes of the diplomatic service a happy hunting ground, or, as is often the case, a political dumping ground.

I have had a number of letters from my old friends and associates in the field telling me of their hardships due to our depreciation, etc., and inadequate pay, and I'm glad to see that there seems a good chance of relief from Washington.

Nevertheless, I'm glad you are taking up the cudgels, and there is plenty of room for improvement and a general quickening of interest in the "peace" services.

HENRY P. FLETCHER,
New York. Former Ambassador to Italy.

Grateful for Help

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Hurrah for the great offensive against reduced allowances and salary cuts! As you wage the battle on our behalf—you may be assured that the Foreign Service personnel is gratefully appreciating your help. What a shameful thing it is that according to Mr. Carr's own testimony before the Appropriations Committee there had been a suicide and a number of nervous breakdowns among the Foreign Service, actual suffering and privation among the people who are charged with the delicate and responsible task of representing our country abroad!

RUTH BRYAN OWEN,
Copenhagen. U. S. Minister to Denmark.

Knows by Sad Experience

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read Nicholas Roosevelt's article on the sad plight of the Foreign Service with interest. Naturally I am thoroughly sympathetic with his point of view, having suffered some of the same sorrows myself. The manner in which the United States has always treated its Foreign Service is a perfect outrage.

JOHN W. DAVIS,
New York. Former Ambassador to Court of St. James's.

Disgrace for Country

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Monitor has performed an important public service in commissioning Nicholas Roosevelt to present a picture of the deplorable condition of our official representatives abroad. It is a shocking situation. One might almost wonder whether it would not be better to call our Foreign Service officers home, than to leave them to represent us so shabbily.

I know from personal experience that Mr. Roosevelt's theme is correct. Eighteen years ago I entered the diplomatic service, but it did not take long to learn that the lack of substantial private means would make a successful career difficult. However, in the present emergency it is not the careers of these officers which give concern, but their very subsistence. In view of the hundreds of millions of dollars which the Government is spending for warships and guns it is little short of a disgrace that the peace-preserving service of the United States should be allowed to disintegrate, and its personnel, which has never been given the necessary financial support to make its work really effective, reduced almost to penury. I can't believe that the American people are in favor of such a course. The Monitor is rendering them a service in bringing the facts of the matter to their attention.

WALTER H. MALLORY,
Executive Director, Council on Foreign Relations.
New York.

Inexcusable Situation

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Nicholas Roosevelt has made an impressive statement and certainly one that should appeal to our members of Congress. Years ago I gave very special attention to our Foreign Service and was instrumental, with representatives of the Chambers of Commerce of about twelve of our leading cities, in getting the law governing the Consular Service amended. It did not go through until 1906 under the impetus given it by Roosevelt and Secretary Root and then only a half loaf, but that was much better than nothing. Since then more progress has been made but we still are too little attentive to these absent representatives. As you say, it seems inexcusable that we should be spending tens of millions for the navy while faithful members of our Foreign Service are allowed to suffer.

H. A. GARFIELD,
Williamstown, Mass. President, Williams College.

Tragedy to Keep Up Dignity

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

While I am not an American, I am touring the Near and Far East in the interest of a large American exporting firm. I am inspired to write this letter by the pitiful plight in which I find the Foreign Service officers of the American Government. Especially in the East, where so-called Europeans, which includes Americans, are called upon to live on a decent scale, their position is tragic. Beginning with the Near East and continuing my trip, I have seen instances that would make the average American hang his head in shame. This fine body of men comprising the Consular Service who have always been inadequately paid have recently suffered tremendous reductions in salary and have nearly all been deprived of their allowances. In addition to this, the fluctuation of the dollar has added another difficulty.

The effort of Consular officers to put up a "front" in an endeavor to uphold the dignity of the great American Republic is sheer tragedy. I have seen cases of Consuls and Vice-Consuls going without suitable clothes and all rapidly going into debt unless they have private means. An administration that cannot look after its few representatives abroad certainly cannot expect to retain the respect of the country to which it sends these men.

ERIC G. KREUGER.
Jodpur, India.

Tea Parties Better Than Poison Gas

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I most heartily support your attitude of providing greater funds for the Department of State. Somehow, I have always hoped that the Department of State with its diplomatic corps would be the means whereby we keep the good will of the world. If it takes tea parties, dinners, balls, etc., to do it, well, what of it? Better to entertain the world with tea and cookies at a party than with poison gas and bombs in a war.

I am particularly alarmed at the $600,000,000 expenditure for the navy in proportion to the $11,000,000 budget for the Department of State. Let every ambassador and minister be an apostle of peace.

Peace on earth, good will toward men.

A. C. BRANDWICK.
Pittsburgh.

Doing Useful Service

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I realize that the present depression, coupled with the monetary situation, has made the plight of our representatives abroad altogether distressing, and I am sure that your paper is doing a useful service in acquainting the public with this fact. If our Government expects that our nation is to be represented abroad in honest, able and dignified fashion, proper provision must be made for our representatives.

F. R. COUDERT.
New York.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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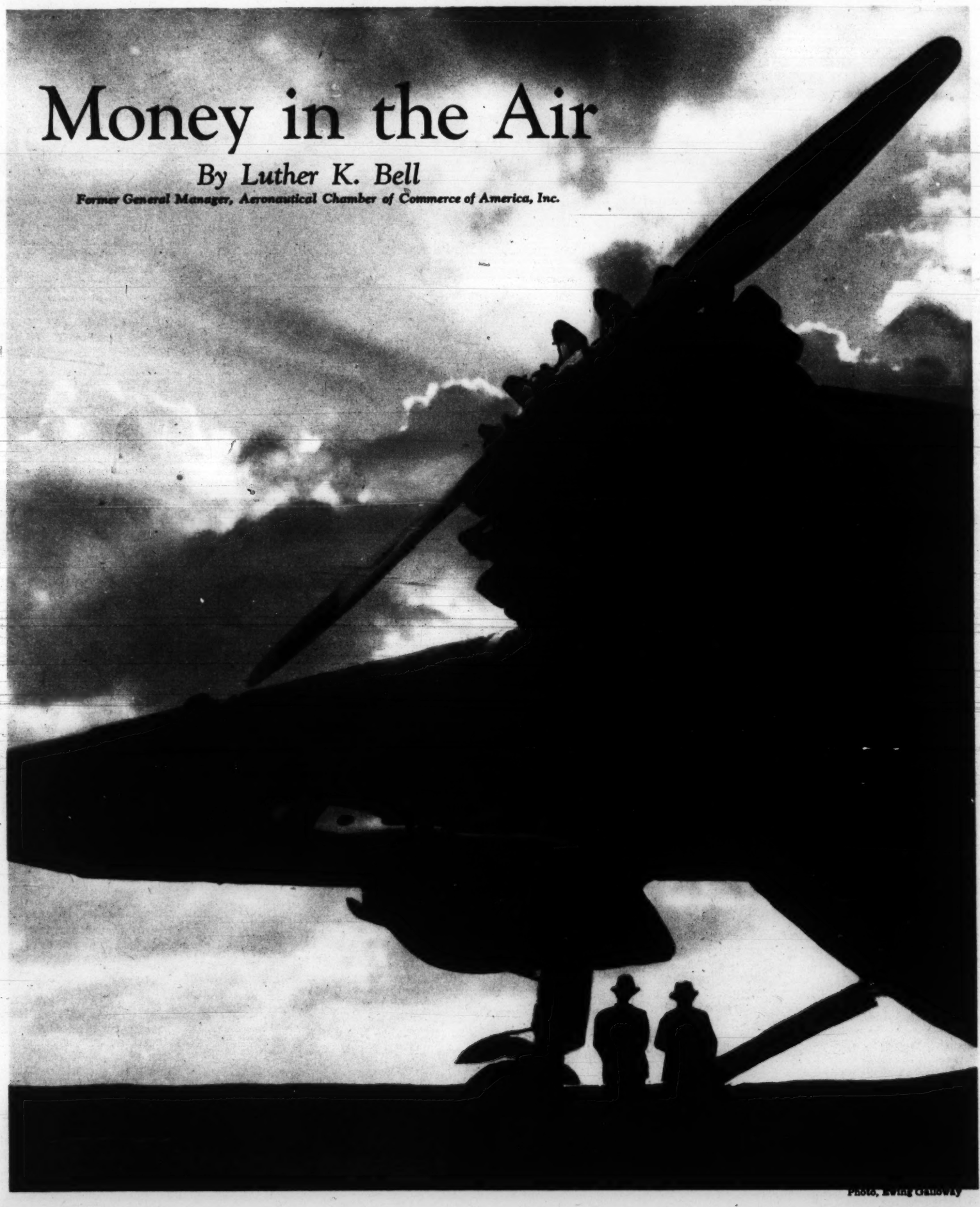
BOSTON, MARCH 7, 1934

Money in the Air

By Luther K. Bell

Former General Manager, Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America, Inc.



Photo, Ewing Galloway

Aside from its inspiring appeal as typified by Lindbergh's flight to Paris, apart from its justification as a defensive weapon, the airplane is seen to have been used as a tool for money making, partly at the expense of the public treasury, partly at the expense of the investor.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S CANCELLATION OF all the domestic air mail contracts and the operation of a temporary emergency service by the War Department have dramatically called the attention of taxpayers and investors to the extravagant cost of developing the American aviation industry.

To those who know something of what has happened in aviation since the World War this step, which had the full approval of President Roosevelt, does not appear precipitate; radical action was deemed imperative to correct an exceedingly complicated situation saturated with abuses—moral, economic, political and financial.

Up to the time of Senator Black's inquiry, few were aware that a large proportion of the millions of dollars appropriated by the Federal Government for aviation purposes was finding its way into private pockets. Still fewer realize, even now, that for all the 250,000 investors who are said to hold aviation stocks, and for all the public interest in aviation as a means of transportation and national defense, the principal beneficiaries of our subsidy and military procurement systems are, directly or indirectly, a very few financial institutions.

President Roosevelt, with his prescience for bold action striking right to the heart of a problem, must have been aware of these conditions when, by annulling the contracts, he challenged once more the power of certain financial groups, dared the resentment of congressmen, who for various motives reason otherwise, and moreover *(Please turn the page)*

risked misunderstanding by the public from which he drew his support.

It is this public interest that should insure the quick formulation of a new national aviation policy. This policy should eliminate what is unsound or corrupt and at the same time should preserve the splendid contribution which the industry has made to the progress of transportation and communication and adequately protect the interests of innocent stockholders and employees.

* * *

What *has* it cost this country to bring aviation to its present state? The Black committee gives some indication. Reports from regular committees of the House and Senate supply other clues. Recapitulation of federal appropriations provides definite figures. Estimates of private investments and municipal and state expenditures supply further additions.

All told, as nearly as one who has lived with aviation since the World War can determine, the people of the United States, individually and collectively, have put into aviation of all classifications very close to $2,000,000,000.

Of this vast sum, reminiscent of the war debts, $1,500,000,000 represents federal appropriations in the last 17 years for aviation in all its branches. Of this $1,500,000,000, approximately $200,000,000 was for air transport—one-fourth for airways and three-fourths for air mail; perhaps $700,000,000 represented the cost of service operation by government departments, and the remainder went to the equipment manufacturers. Out of more than $78,000,000 paid to air mail carriers in the fiscal years 1930-1933, inclusive, the Postmaster-General has stated that 60 per cent, of $46,800,000, was in excess of the amount due if payment had been made for service actually rendered.

Capital privately invested and stock bought by the general public has been estimated at $200,000,000 to $500,000,000. Probably $300,000,000 would be a fair figure if the more obscure and unidentified failures are included.

States have set aside thousands of dollars and municipalities (500 of them) have spent millions on public airports and aids to air navigation. If one takes into account the original investment, plus operation and maintenance charges accumulating at the rate of $4,000,000 or $5,000,000 a year, plus interest and lost tax income, it is estimated that this municipal contribution—of which the subsidized mail carriers have been the chief beneficiaries—reaches a total of $150,000,000.

Finally, there are other costs less direct.

Unless aviation stock investors choose to regard their purchases as contributions, they cannot ignore the loss of interest on their money.

Likewise are the owners of railroad securities affected. Millions were poured by the Government into the air lines to enable them to compete with rail transport at a time when the railroads, with their tremendous public investment, were themselves seeking aid through government loans.

Then, too, there is the cost to the peace of the world through the building up of air armaments under another name. It is a fact that much of the propaganda for mail subsidies has been based on the military argument. This cost, while not appreciable, perhaps, to the eye of the present generation, nor susceptible of appraisal in dollars and cents, is none the less real in fixing in public consciousness the solid conviction that there is to be a next war, and that the airplane, instead of being humanity's servant, is its potential destroyer.

* * *

ANALYSIS OF TESTIMONY BEFORE the Black committee leads to the conclusion that the committee—and consequently the President—discerned two basic errors: The first was alleged collusion to the elimination of small competitors in the letting of contracts or granting of extensions affecting all companies with the possible exception of one small line. The second was the taking of excessive profits through the sale of services or equipment to the Government and through the public sale of stock and the exploitation of the securities market. In either case the damaging effect on the Federal Treasury was the same.

For instance, testimony showed that, in one case, $253 was run into $9,500,000 cash profit; $207 into around $8,000,000; $40 into $1,600,000; half a million into $12,000,000—all actual, not paper gain.

The bank handling one issue profited $6,000,000. The original stock of one company was bought by the insiders for 20 cents a share and of another company for only 6 cents a share. One official drew a million and a half in salary and bonus in six years; at least one other, $100,000 a year; while numbers of others received annual stipends of $25,000, "plus expenses," such as those incurred in "making contact" with the source from which the mail subsidy and military procurement money flowed.

The significance of these stock sale profits, high salaries and lavish bonuses is not alone in the dollars directly involved. A financial structure sagging under such burdens requires much propping up, hence the plea for mail subsidies and a large margin of profit in the construction of military aircraft and engines. Furthermore, it is believed that, attractive as were the stock profits made by the individuals thus far questioned, further inquiry may disclose possibly larger profits by others whose names were not unknown in previous aviation investigations.

It was first said that the animus of the Black committee was vindictive, but as the hearings progressed, the Military and Naval Affairs Committees moved officially to learn what profits were made in the manufacture of military planes and engines; the Department of Justice ordered a special inquiry and the Federal Grand Jury in Washington prepared to scrutinize the activities of lobbyists.

It was disclosed that some profits up to 40 and 90 per cent had been made and in one instance a manufacturer—a former air service officer—built 50 airplanes designed to cost $6000 each—at $1 each to equalize excessive profits previously made.

In some cases it was shown that constructors took heavy losses. Which of these losses were due to the collapse of unsound financial structures and which to niggardliness on the part of the Government has yet to be officially disclosed. Gain or loss, the Government paid the bill. The real question in each case is: What did the Government get for its money?

Profit and loss raise the question of cost. Cost ascertainment raises the question of audits. It appears that there was much opportunity for improvement in auditing the books of the military aviation equipment constructors.

So, too, with the air mail contractors. An investigation last year by the House Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads developed the interesting fact that up to that time the Post Office Department had never even attempted to audit the accounts of the air carriers.

* * *

"The 24 mail contract routes," reads this report, No. 2087, Seventy-second Congress, dated Feb. 21, 1933, "are operated by nine companies. Of these nine companies, four are large, two are intermediate in size, and three are quite small. The four large systems receive 83 per cent of the annual air mail appropriation, carry 89 per cent of the air mail, and possess 91 per cent of the total assets of the air mail industry."

Since then there have been further consolidations, so that today there are only three big groups and two or three small feeders. Eight of the nine companies having contracts, the report goes on to say, are either holding companies or are themselves held by holding companies. It is then pointed out that these holding companies control not only air mail lines but also engine, plane and accessory manufacturing plants. It is commonly known that the manufacturing units of the great groups having the bulk of the air mail business—or plants in which they have a stock or other interest—also handle the bulk of the military aviation procurement business of the United States.

Of the abuses of government aid and public trust in the development of air mail, the Postmaster-General said, in explaining the cancellations:

> I do not believe that Congress intended that the air mail appropriation should be expended for the benefit of a few favored corporations, which could use the funds as the basis of wild stock promotions resulting in profits of tens of millions of dollars to promoters who invested little or no capital. Nor was it intended to be used by great corporations as a club to force competitors out of business and into bankruptcy. Nor should appropriations and contracts be given to a few favored corporations by connivance and agreement.

Of the closely allied abuses in the military equipment field, much remains to be exposed and properly dealt with.

* * *

TO UNDERSTAND HOW THESE THINGS can be one should take a look back to 1917. The airplane did not have a fair start toward practical commercial usefulness before the World War emphasized its potentialities as a military weapon. The guns were scarcely cool in 1918, before the nations—including our own—were planning a magnificent destructive career for the airplane and it is astonishing how nearly true were some of the forecasts.

In the 15 years that have elapsed since the end of the World War, four events in American aviation stand out significantly. They are:

1. The five-year military procurement program recommended in 1925 by the Coolidge Aircraft Board. This resulted in total army and navy air service appropriations in that period of $281,000,000 of which amount more than $151,000,000 was expended for equipment.
2. Lindbergh's flight to Paris, in 1927.
3. The speculative securities market of 1927-1928-1929, which made it possible to float tremendous aviation stock issues, public interest being intrigued by the assurance of rich military expenditures and the fascinating prospect of civil aviation disclosed by Lindbergh's flight.
4. The passage of the McNary-Watres Act in 1930, making it possible to expand the air mail system as rapidly as the money could be obtained from Congress, some of whose members lent willing ears to the pork barrel appeal and all of whom were undoubtedly impressed with the military possibilities of air transport.

Senator Black's inquiry into aviation is about the sixth since the World War. Like this investigation, most of the earlier ones had their genesis in the belief that too much money was being spent and that most of it was going to a few companies.

What is now seen to be needed is a clear understanding of our national

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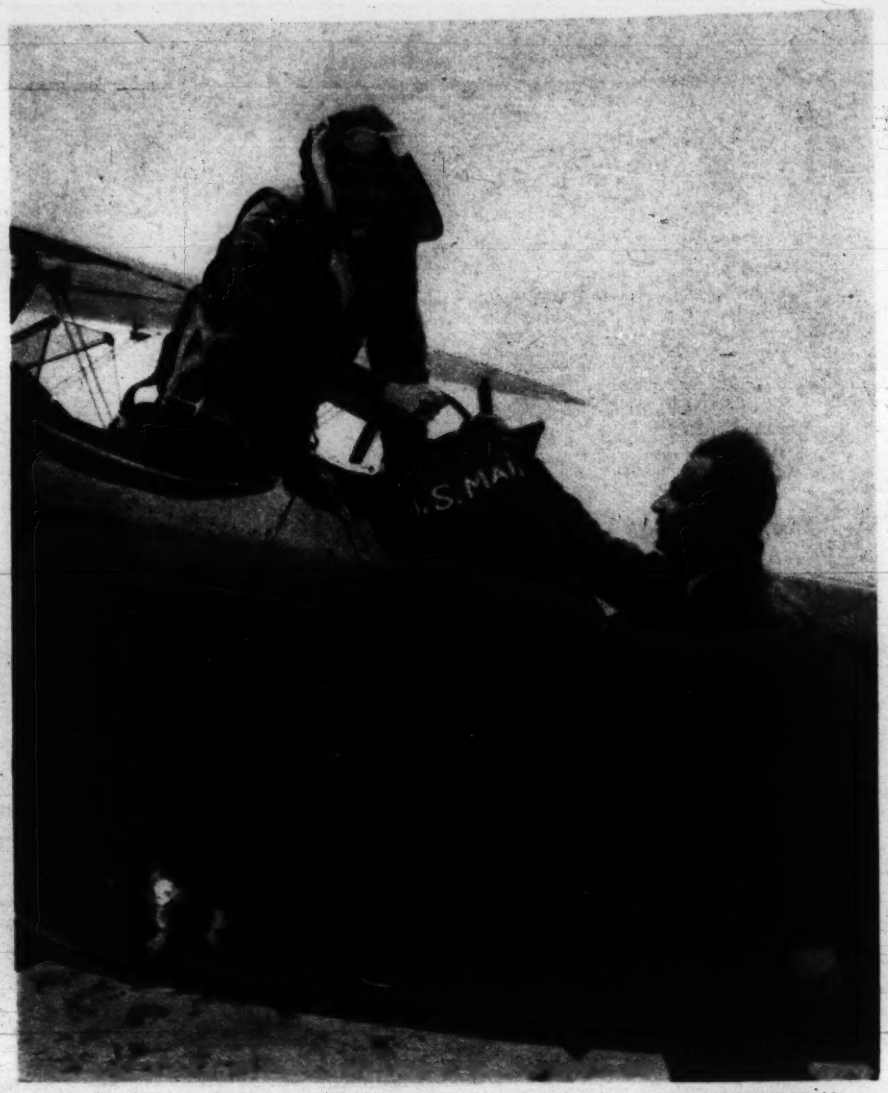


Wide World

UNCLE SAM TAKES OVER THE AIR MAIL
When President Roosevelt Canceled All Commercial Air Mail Contracts as a Result of Revelations During the Recent Senatorial Investigations, the Assignment Was Handed to the Army.

YOUTH

W. P. M.

Si la jeunesse connait, Si la vieillesse pouvait

One day I watched a swallow's darting flight
Anigh the water, round the river's bend,
Then high he would with gracile curves ascend,
To trace the bow of beauty with delight
In being free, the while the sunshine bright
Made iridescent brilliance glow and blend
On throat and wing, till even at day's end
The joyful memory illumed my night.

Thus is youth joyous, like the swallow free,
Of its élan and charm as unaware
As of its beauty and felicity.
If placid age arousing could but dare
Renew youth's joyance, knowing what it is,—
If youth but knew contentment in its bliss.

The Navy: First Line of Defense?

Fleets Alone Are Not Aggressive Weapons; They Offer Guarantees of Peace

By a Naval Officer on Active Service

THERE IS A GROWING BODY OF PEOPLE to be found in all nations who look forward confidently to those days foretold by Isaiah when "they shall beat their swords into plowshares . . . neither shall they learn war any more" —when Peace shall reign upon earth, a peace founded on the true concept of a loving God and the brotherhood of man.

But, at present, men and women holding these views are looked upon by many as impractical idealists, while others go further and consider their views downright wrong in principle. Some of these look on war as they regard disease, as ordained by God to keep the population within bounds, or as a punishment for the sins of mankind, or as a means for purifying the character of the world—the refiner's fire in fact.

There are still others who regard this form of fighting as an ennobling process, the very foundation of virile manhood. There are yet others who think that through war they may be able to benefit—at the expense of the sufferings of their fellow beings. These would gain their livelihood by the manufacture of arms with which men may lose their lives, or else build their businesses on the ashes of those ruined by armed conflict.

The problem, therefore, of those who have faith in the final abolition of war is to hold in check the aggressive elements of mankind until the leaven of Christ's teaching has sufficiently permeated the thought of the world and elevated it to the true concept of God as Love.

As the governing powers of the world are at present divided into nations, the question becomes: How may peace-loving nations protect themselves against and hold in check those who believe they can benefit by war? There are in short two main ways by which this can be achieved. The first and principal is the building up of mutual confidence between nations. The second is the provision for themselves of those armed forces which will act as a protection to themselves without being a menace to their neighbors.

* * *

Let us, therefore, examine the rôles which can be played by an army, an air force and a navy. An army can, of course, stand on the defensive, but its main rôle is offensive—to seize, and destroy or occupy the land or property of its foe. Every large army becomes therefore a potential threat to its neighbors.

An air force has no other defense than offense. For instance, it is an axiom that London cannot nowadays be made secure from an air attack by a continental power except by the destruction, by the air or otherwise, of the air forces and airplane factories of that power. Defense by means of air patrols and anti-aircraft guns will not insure complete immunity to any country or city. A large air force therefore becomes also a potential threat to its neighbors.

When, however, we turn to the navy, we find that its main rôle is that of defense; its primary object is to protect the sea communications of its country. If we examine the avowed *raisons d'être* of the two largest navies of today, we find Great Britain striving for a navy that will insure the arrival of a regular supply of food to the inhabitants of the British Isles as well as keep open the normal channels of communication between the mother country and the Dominions. The United States of America insists on having a navy that will prevent interference with their trade on the part of any power that finds itself at war. There may be disagreement as to the relative validity of these two requirements, but there can only be agreement on the fact that neither objective threatens the life or freedom of a peaceful neighbor. Both courses of action are purely defensive.

It may be argued that a navy can depart from its primary rôle and be used for an attack on the shores of its foes, but any who put forward such an argument ignore the lessons of history which demonstrate time and again the futility of an attack by ships alone. Any such attack to be successful must have as its chief weapon a sufficient army—in which case the navy, however powerful, becomes merely one of the weapons, or methods of attack, employed by that army. This lesson was illustrated as recently as the World War by the allied attack on the Dardanelles. Perhaps a better illustration of the defensive rôle of a navy is to be found in the Napoleonic Wars. In 1805, Napoleon had a large army collected at Boulogne with all the necessary impedimenta for what he considered was bound to be a successful invasion of England. One thing only was lacking—to win the command of the Narrow Seas for a period which he stated at first to be 24 hours but later increased to a month.

It was this demand upon the French Admiral Villeneuve to obtain temporarily the command of the seas that eventually led to the Battle of Trafalgar. This victory finally delivered England from the fear of invasion, but, complete as it was, it of itself constituted no threat to the shores of France. For that a sufficient army was necessary and it was another 10 years before the military activities of Napoleon were finally brought to a standstill.

* * *

Turning to the offensive rôles which a navy can play, these can roughly be divided under two headings. First, the employment against an island power dependent on its sea communications for its supply of food. For example, in the great war if Germany by its sea power could have stopped the supply of food to Great Britain, it could have obtained victory without landing a single soldier. But this rôle is only effective against a country similarly placed to Great Britain.

Under the second heading, however, we have the ability of a navy whose country is attacked to cut the sea communications of the attacking army and to stifle the channels of supply necessary to maintain that army and its supporting population. In this rôle it plays a very important part and its potency was vividly illustrated in the great war when the sea power of the allies not only kept open the communications so vital to themselves but also isolated the Central Powers. The

(*Continued on Page 14*)

Desires for "Adequate" Navies Precipitated Scramble to Rule the Sea

By a Naval Historian

IN ONE RESPECT A MERE NAVAL historian possesses an advantage in a controversy with a naval officer on active service because the former can speak of navies as a whole, rather than set himself the task of defending the policy of the navy of his own country. For example, one finds the active naval officer pointing out that the reason Great Britain and the United States must have huge navies is that the one may keep open the seas so that there may be a regular supply of food to the inhabitants of the British Isles, while the other must have a safeguard against interference with its trade at sea.

That is all very well for Great Britain and the United States, but perhaps if the world had not taken to building navies of inordinate and exaggerated size, the food ships of Great Britain, and the trade ships of the United States would not be put in jeopardy. Nor can we set aside with the facile word "unthinkable" the possibility that a great navy intended to protect the trade rights of the United States might at some time menace the food rights of Great Britain, and vice versa.

To me it seems incredible that these two nations should come to war, but if any material provocation could lead to a combat it would be rivalry in navy building. It is not over six months since another British naval officer on active service said to me at his home: "If the United States really believes in a friendly accord with Great Britain, why are you building that monstrous navy?" I could not answer the question then. It would be harder to answer today with the Vinson Bill on the verge of enactment.

* * *

It is the fashion to describe the navy as a force wholly of defense, while an army is a force of offense. This may be true on the continent of Europe, where frontiers abut each other, but it is emphatically not true in a much larger sense.

Americans can hardly have forgotten the attack by their navy upon the city of Vera Cruz, Mexico, in which over 100 Mexicans were killed, together with a handful of Americans, and the city was held until such time as suited the purposes of the Wilson Administration to evacuate it. The army did not have any finger in that pie, yet it was very real offensive war as far as it went, and had Mexico been a stronger power it might have been war *de jure* as well as *de facto*. And again it is not so many months since the world was aghast at the attack by the Japanese upon the Chapei section of Shanghai. Do we all recall that it was a navy alone that was involved in that particular bloody action?

* * *

I have said that I was a naval historian. As such it has been my task and my pleasure to study the really admirable record of the United States Navy from the period of the Revolution to the present time. Its service is one of which every man who wears a naval uniform can well be proud. There is no stain on its banners.

Perhaps its most glorious service was in the day of wooden ships of a size that might almost be hoisted by the steam cranes of the modern battleship to its boat deck. Today, when a single battleship may cost as much as $35,000,000—and the bill for the increasing of the navy carries appropriations beyond $500,000,000 a year—the question may well be raised whether the price of glory is not getting a little high.

Few people will question the need of a navy. The cautious writers of editorials, political platforms, and stump speeches refer to it as an "adequate" navy. Accept that adjective and the argument is ended. But what is an adequate navy? Great Britain long held that an adequate navy was one more powerful than those of any two nations likely to be her enemies.

As the United States grew in power, and its navy approached that of Great Britain, this policy had to be abandoned, except for the relation the British Navy should hold to continental Europe.

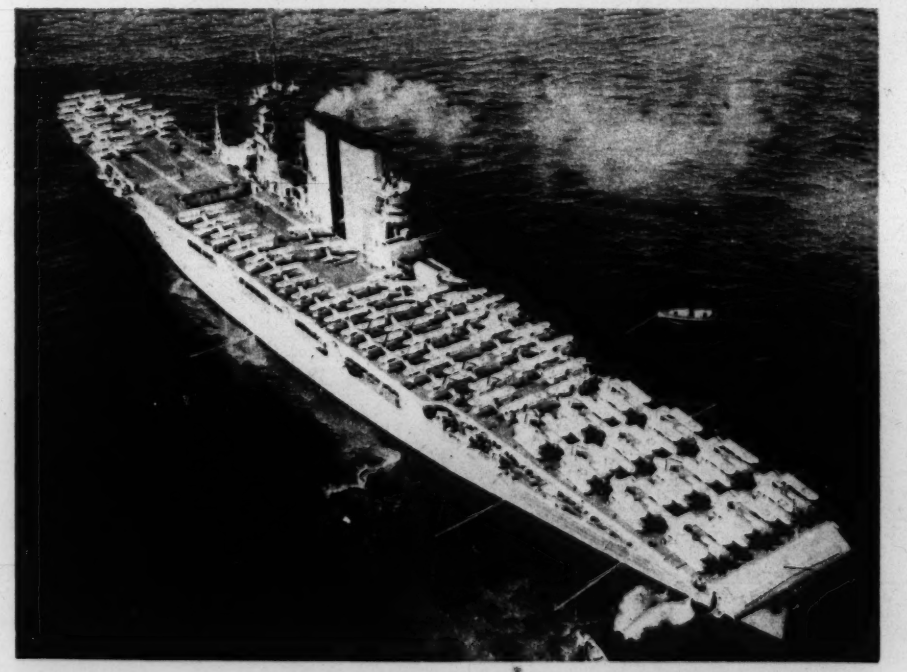
We now fall back upon the proposition that an adequate navy is one which will absolutely secure the safety of the nation maintaining it. But every time an individual navy approaches adequacy in this sense it becomes a menace to some other state which in turn builds until it presents a threat to one or more of its rivals. Today the Japanese Navy, for example, is one-third less in estimated power than that of Great Britain or the United States. The Japanese at the next naval conference will demand the right to build to the same size maintained by its rivals.

The others, in turn, will see, or profess to see, in the demand for equality a real effort at superiority. They will refuse to see in the Japanese Navy a mere engine of defense, but will vision it descending upon American or British outposts in the Pacific, and perhaps even, so timid is the naval imagination, descending upon the shores of California.

* * *

Naval experts agree that the Philippines cannot possibly be defended by the United States Navy nor Hong Kong by the British against a Japanese attack. Conversely, no American territory can be successfully invaded by Japanese naval forces. The Pacific is as broad one way as the other. The intelligent treatment of this situation would be for the United States to leave to the Japanese control of their side while the Americans dominate their own. But the navy has no better suggestion than to enter a race for control of both.

Competition in navy building is everywhere recognized as a serious incentive to war. The only alternative to such competition is international limitation by agreement. Such agreements are made almost impossible by the appetite of shipbuilding and armament firms for profits, and by the seemingly irresistible temptation to navy officers to always see in the other fellow's fleet a terrifying offensive force, while his own is but a modest machine for the defense of his home ports.



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AIR POWER BECOMES SEA POWER

There Seem to Be 79 Planes on the Landing Deck of the Saratoga, Giant Airplane Carrier of the United States Navy. Another Aircraft Carrier Like the Saratoga and 1184 More Planes Have Been Proposed.

Can Women's

Danger of Becoming Static and Bound by Rules Special Interest Clubs Winning Members . . .

By Marjorie Shuler

NATIONAL BOARD BUILDING OF Y. W. C. A., NEW YORK CITY
Showing Training School and Annex on the Left, and Central Branch on the Right.

WILL WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS survive? The question must have been asked thousands of times. Asked contemptuously or anxiously or hopefully. Asked by those who wonder whether the achievements of their organization are worth the cost in time and money, whether they can withstand the clash of controversial issues and contested elections, or whether the interest of women themselves will be held from generation to generation.

The question must have been put 100 years ago when organized women were counted in the hundreds, just as today when the number in America alone must be, at the very least, 20,000,000. It must have been an issue when women first shocked the public conscience by taking 10 cents a year out of the family pocketbook for club dues, just as today when membership in an organization may cost anywhere from $3 up to $85 annually and a single association may spend $100,000 in a year.

Certainly, there always has been criticism, whether it was of women's desire for education in 1833, or their new whim for the vote in 1853, or their efforts at self-culture in 1893, or their predilection to adopt resolutions on almost every topic under the sun in 1923, or their occasional failure to keep step with the times as in 1933.

But the woman movement has gone on steadily, the momentum accelerated as interest has flared up in suffrage, or peace, or civil and economic justice. And it will continue to exist, although the trend may be away from so-called "woman issues" to human problems, away from great omnibus organizations lumbering along under the weight of all kinds of purposes toward associations built around a single or unified purpose, even away from wholly women's groups to organizations enrolling both men and women.

There seems to be no reason for the woman movement to end. Every time that a major objective has been gained there has been a tendency with some to regard it as the termination of the need for women's organizations. But every gain of freedom on the part of women has only made them more certain of their ability to do other things.

The women who worked for suffrage also sold Liberty bonds on the street and served in hospitals at the war front. Today, the women who formerly read papers on "Ancient Greek Culture" and "The Effects of the Renaissance" are working on NRA committees and in relief drives.

Among far-sighted women there is coming to be a general acceptance of the fact that women must conceive of their activities more definitely than ever before in terms of general public needs, for all the people—men as well as women; that neither men nor women have yet achieved the place which is rightfully theirs; and that human problems, far from being solved as civilization progresses, actually tend to become more complex. These new-era problems should constitute a great new rallying call to women's groups.

Already there is a marked trend in the direction of specialization. The newer organizations are of the type of the American Association of University Women, the National League of Women Voters, the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, and the National Federation of Business and Professional Women, all springing up around common interests on which the women wish to become experts, although even with these there is a temptation to become diffuse. Many women still favor a large group of the type of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, with its fine record of accomplishment; but even in this field the new women's city clubs with their public affairs programs are claiming some of the interest which formerly went to cultural and philanthropic activities of the older women's clubs.

Some historians of the woman movement look upon organizations as justifying themselves by giving women an excuse for staying away from home and doubtless many wives who would have hesitated to ask outright for a vacation from dishwashing and breadmaking have seized upon the club as offering an excuse for an afternoon away from home or for that longer junketing known as "going to convention." The radio has brought into the home some of the speaking and music which women used to seek outside. Also, the pleasure and utility of the automobile for travel and the increased association of interest between men and women upon all kinds of problems have perhaps removed some of the desire to belong to an organization.

But women often entertain the impulse to do corrective tinkering on the world's wrongs and they have a distinct interest in all forms of social, educational and cultural work. Just to reform something undoubtedly will continue to rally women.

Perhaps a disinterested observer would say that some women's organizations should survive and some should not, measuring them by their keeping in step with the times, and bringing not only their aims and purposes but their methods and policies up to date.

It should not be too much to expect that at least once in 25 years an organization should be completely overhauled. Is the purpose of the organization as vital to humanity as it was 25 years ago? Has its leadership become static? Has the fine arts committee ambled along until the time has come for it to be superseded by an everyday arts committee? Is the membership continually freshening and increasing? Is free speech tolerated, or is the price of harmonious association a discreet silence about defects and an over-exploitation of charms?

Women's organizations ought to make sure that their purpose has not "run out," that their accomplishments follow channels of contribution to the outside world, not whirlpools in which idle women or lonely women or women with ambitions read the same reports that they did 25 years ago and still seek for quotations for their speeches in books instead of from their own experience.

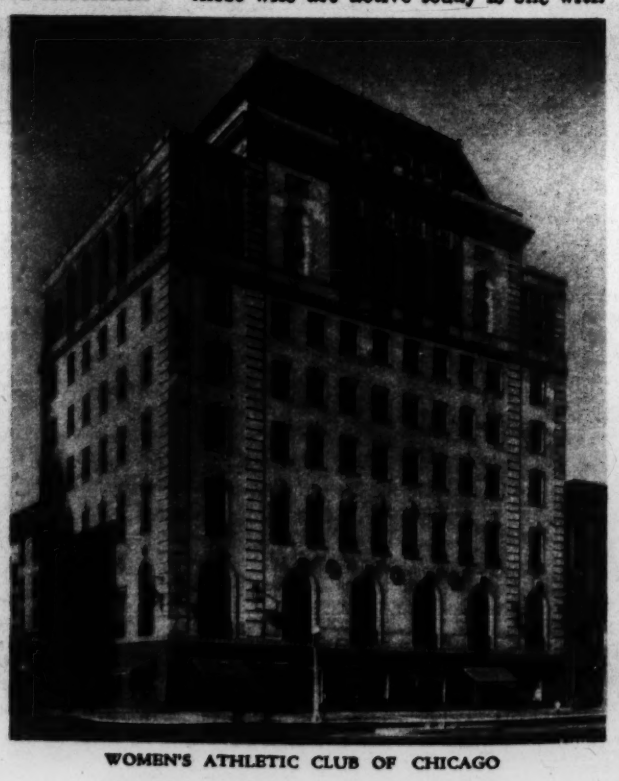
Probably any investigation would prove that women's organizations do justify their existence by the good which they are doing. Just a glance reveals fine records of accomplishment in parent education, peace agitation, scholarship funds, citizenship programs, and countless other services. But with due appreciation of the good which is being accomplished it should be possible to exert higher and higher standards of achievement. The world's problems are not yet solved and the tasks of the future may be greater than those of the past, constituting a great challenge and a great opportunity for women's organizations.

* * *

Where are the leaders of yesteryear? Who among the modern women leaders has inherited the indomitable will of a Susan B. Anthony, the sheer courage of a Frances E. Willard, or the wide vision of a Mary Lyon? Where among those who are active today is one with

HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS
Washington, D. C.

HANNAH PENN HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA
Headquarters for the Republican Women of Pennsylvania.



WOMEN'S ATHLETIC CLUB OF CHICAGO

Clubs Survive?

and Customs Threatens Organizations . . . Much Good Work Yet to Be Accomplished

the gift for leading, organizing, educating women by which Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt brought victory to the suffragists?

The rank outsider, the man or woman who only knows women's organizations by reading the newspaper or listening to an occasional speech, asks these questions and wonders whether the sun of these groups is after all setting. Within the membership also rises an occasional doubt. They see what they call their "leaders," and, while respecting the honesty, sincerity, manifest ability and tremendous energy of these women, they are apt to compare them, perhaps unjustly, with what history says of those in the past.

It seems entirely possible that the rosy glamour of history has done something for women of other days. They may have made mistakes, participated in divisions, had their enemies—details which have vanished while their deeds remain to view. This possibility, put to Mrs. Catt, brought the quiet reply, "But they never thought themselves to be great, those women."

Which leads to another possibility. They had urgent, inspiring, unselfed purposes which seem to bring about a driving, sacrificial compulsion, as expressed in campaigns for the vote, for coeducation, for equal rights to enter business and the professions. There does not seem to be quite the same general and effective drive for better motion pictures, for community fine arts, for prison reform—even for so vital a cause as peace.

In this, women's organizations are not alone, for the world at large is not doing all that could be done for good citizenship, for economic justice, for international relations or these hoped-for results would be nearer fruition than they are today.

The ability of women to lead is not on the wane. Far from it. By a process of diffusion, it is appearing in hundreds of places today, where in the past women's organizations were the only arena for their activity. "Ladies" did not work for salaries. If they felt the impulsion to do something outside their own immediate family circle, their only recompense, aside from doing good work, was the honors of officeholding.

In itself this may have led to overemphasis on official rank as indicating leadership. But officeholding and leadership are not identical. Some of the greatest leaders never have been presidents, just as some of the presidents may not have been leaders. Elections are not always decided by machines, but ordinarily it takes some machinery to bring about an election. That machinery may be set in motion for the woman who pleases everybody and has no opinions of her own or conceals a narrow, willful attitude, rather than for the woman with outspoken views and allegiance to what she conceives to be right.

Then, too, leadership cannot be considered separate from followership. The millions of members, each of them leaders in their own neighborhoods, their own communities, have a part in the general problem. If they tend to become individualistic, opinionated, critical, noncoöperative, jealous and contentious, then they do not provide the material from which leaders spring. On the other hand a well-trained, well-disciplined following should offer any number of potential leaders.

HEADQUARTERS OF WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Administrative Building in Evanston, Illinois.

© Bachrach
MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT
Chairman, National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War, and Long Prominent in Women's Activities in the United States.

One deplorable tax on leadership is the tendency in women's groups to set up any number of committees and activities which really call for experts. Many presidents are making a valiant and largely successful effort to cover a variety of subjects. When they call experts to their aid and follow the advice of the experts to the degree which is wise and compatible with the policies of their organization, much good work is done. When this is not the case, the public is given a view of local community branches doing good work, while a state or national association contents itself with talking aims, not chalking up achievements.

Great women may be great leaders. But the two are not necessarily the same. For leaders must be more than outstanding personalities. They must be sufficiently devoted, sufficiently unselfish, sufficiently capable to see what needs to be done. And then to be able to animate others with the zeal, understanding, and ability to perform. They must not only be doers themselves, but they must plan for others. They must not only be vigorous in attacking problems; they must be competent to distinguish long in advance which problems are the ones to attack. Otherwise, they will merely carry on along the lines which preceding leaders have established and which may already have become too out-of--date to be efficient and respect-commanding.

Added to this, they should have the capacity for being open-minded, able to take criticism and differences of opinion, welcoming it from their fellow members. They should be great enough to allow it to help formulate their own decisions but not to drive them into unworthy compromises.

Whether or not the onlookers are right who think that leadership is too evidently wanting in women's organizations, there is always room for more of it. Some groups have adopted programs calculated entirely with the view to developing leadership.

Women's organizations spend millions of dollars annually—not extravagantly and wastefully, for much of it goes for good deeds or education. But nevertheless a sum huge enough to put them in the class of "big business" in the bracket with major industries. And to constitute "a vested interest," which is one of the reasons why women's organizations so rarely disband.

Any estimate of the totals would be in the realm of guesswork, rather than in ledger figures. But from the published budgets the 15 largest women's organizations which from time to time combine on common interests spend several million dollars annually for national expenses alone, headquarters, magazines, bulletins, postage, clerical work, presidents' funds, chairmen's allowances, field work, speakers' bureaus, to say nothing of paper, pens, and typewriters.

Add to this the high cost of conventions. The actual expense of organizing and conducting meetings, delegates' traveling bills, dinners at $4 a cover, and breakfasts, luncheons and teas anywhere from $1.25 to $3.50 apiece, sometimes three of these every day of the convention. Ribbon badges worn by nearly everyone, hospitality, credentials, information, hall, courtesy, hostess, press, platform, pages, ushers, besides delegates, alternates, visitors, officers, and national chairmen until a convention hall resembles a ribbon counter on bargain day. Add, too, flowers and parting gifts for retiring officers, hotel rooms, and tips, to say nothing of new frocks, hats, and pocketbooks.

(Continued on Page 15)

Photo, Moulin, San Francisco
WESTERN WOMEN'S CLUB, SAN FRANCISCO

WASHINGTON CLUBHOUSE OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN

HEADQUARTERS OF NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY
Washington, D. C.

'Did You Ever See a Dream Walking?'

In Topsy-Turvy Filmland, Where Anything Can Happen and Today's Poor Artist Becomes Tomorrow's Star, Youth and Talent Strive and Hope

By Byers Fletcher

Who Saw Hollywood—and Left It

BEHIND THE CAMERA LINE

The Polish and Sparkle Characteristic of the Best Hollywood Productions Result From Careful Work on the Part of a Large Staff of Technical Experts. Here Miss Ruth Chatterton Is Shown in the Midst of a Scene Being Directed by Mr. William Keighley, Seated in the Right Foreground.

ON THE MAP, HOLLYWOOD is merely the name of a prosaic American city with its crashing trolley cars, its "good eats" and the usual drug store on every available corner. Off the map, the word "Hollywood" stands for the name of a phantasmagoria, the place where anything can happen (and frequently does)—where upside-down seems normal, where common sense becomes uncommon, where stability is a stranger, and chance parades in the vestments of business efficiency.

Hollywood—where dreams within a dream are shattered and sometimes mended—where feeble candle lights burst suddenly into flaming stars, and where flaming stars are as suddenly extinguished—where promises are more easily broken than the proverbial pie-crust—where "sweet hope, bearer of dreams," makes today's butterless bread palatable with prospects of "jam tomorrow." All this and a thousand times more is the complex, confusing yet fascinating something called Hollywood.

That its glamour has lured histrionic, musical, literary and hundreds of industrial talents to its service, goes without saying, and in addition myriads of other moths flutter about the glare of the great machine singeing their wings sometimes, but ever hoping.

To watch the glamorous Hollywood machine functioning from a detached point of view is interesting, but a nearer point of view casts you headlong into its complexity, and then it becomes bewildering until you learn to expect nothing until it has happened, and not to be too sure even then.

To obtain a nearer viewpoint, it is necessary to "crash the gate" of a studio. There are several ways of doing this, depending somewhat upon your courage and aplomb, but a letter of introduction to a studio official is the simpler way, if you are not pressed for time.

The alert, smiling and always pretty secretary of the official will arrange an appointment for you—in time. You must be patient. Patience is a very necessary virtue in a Hollywood studio. To realize this you have only to observe the resigned expressions on the faces of the actors and actresses on a set as they wait for the director to alter the author's script and try it over again. It may be the tenth alteration that morning, but an atmosphere of patient, if weary, calm pervades the scene, broken only by the grind of the author's teeth as he makes the alteration.

* * *

However, it is doubtful whether a nearer point of view is desirable unless your work demands it. Shattered illusions take so long to mend. Meeting your favorite screen artist off duty as a fleshly personality instead of a picture is nearly always something of a shock. You forget that, in the filmed personality seen on the screen, his or her good points alone are shown, be they looks, voice, physique or arrangement of clothing. And as for complexions—the camera men possess secrets undreamed of by nature.

Nothing is more calculated to knock the charm and romance off the silver screen than to look behind it. Having once done this, candor compels you to admit that the business of canning love, adventure, romance and mystery is about as romantic as canning peaches, tomatoes, salmon and beans, and never again will you view a picture from the front with the same thrill as before.

Just outside the scene portrayed on the screen, your memory will vision the director, camera men, sound men, assistants of all sorts, and actors and actresses waiting their turn. You will remember the tedious delays, the taking and retaking, the obsequious deference to the potentate in command, and as the pictured characters speak, you will recall how their parts were changed and rechanged until the poor author ceased to grind his teeth and began to tear out his hair instead.

If Henry Ford, the moving expert in other directions, ever descends upon the movie world, one of two things will happen—either the celluloids will stream out with business-like efficiency, or Mr. Ford will register the expression of a man who runs his head against a stone wall.

But it is more than probable that the stone wall would win, for in the making of films one has to reckon with the artistic temperament. When you combine business efficiency with the artistic temperament, well—"there ain't no sich thing." Just the moment you become identified in any way with film production, real business efficiency seems to sit down and take a rest. Seems to—but in Hollywood you can't be absolutely sure about anything. There are not lacking those who affirm that the moving-picture industry is just raw, sordid, close-fisted business, and the only art displayed is in its artfulness. Perhaps these individuals obtain a much nearer viewpoint, too close in fact for comfort.

* * *

One hears constantly about the enormous salaries paid to popular actors and actresses of the screen. While one accepts these monetary figures *cum grano salis*, there is no doubt that large salaries are paid—and earned.

But very little is heard about the expenditures of these artists who, often against their personal desires, are compelled to live in the glamorous style dictated by the film magnates, and in some cases included in their contracts. Reason? The public must be impressed, even if poverty attends the sudden extinguishment of a star's popularity.

The word "ballyhoo" may have originated in Hollywood, for in no other place is its significance so apparent. Publicity agents boldly assert their star-making and retaining powers, gossip writers fill columns of the daily press with twaddle about the screen favorites, camera men of the press dog their every movement. The limelight of publicity cannot, indeed must not, be dodged. It would be poor business to do so.

"Ballyhoo" is the slogan of the magnates of Hollywood, and one has yet to find a star favorite under contract strong enough to defy it. Some may not like it, but nevertheless the spotlight must play upon them, and they must be prepared to pose and act off the set as well as on. Even a star's seclusion is ballyhooed as mystery, and is none the less effective for that. All this may appeal to one at first as childishly elemental, but in Hollywood, where upside-down seems normal, elementaries attain the acme of wisdom, and in time even authors have been known to endure the spotlight without dodging violently.

Much has been written concerning the quality of the films pouring from the Hollywood machine year after year. Now and then an exceptionally good film appears, but nearly everybody agrees that the vast majority of screen offerings are far below the standard set by intelligence, good taste and decency. Even some studio officials, directors, technicians, actors and actresses are in agreement in regard to this, and yet the great Hollywood machine is so complicated, its myriad wheels revolving within wheels, that it is very difficult to point one's finger at any given part and say: this is the faulty spot.

Certainly, that gigantic wheel called the Box Office has much to do about it, for just beyond the Box Office stands a clamoring Cinema Public, and the Box Office claims to interpret the clamor. Thousands of honest, intelligent workers in the studios are doubtful about this interpretation, but—"the show must go on." Patience, as mentioned before, is a very necessary virtue in Hollywood, and, incidentally, is very well paid for. When the Cinema Public clamors with *united* voice for better films, the Box Office will hear and the great machine respond.

* * *

Where are the better films to come from? Obviously from better stories, and from better treatment of better stories. The teeth-grinding, hair-pulling author is not a mere figment of imagination. They exist, and in large numbers at Hollywood, although some have learned to view their mutilated manuscripts with more philosophic calm. After all, what is a mutilated manuscript compared with a plethoric bank account? And hair-pulling has its limits. Someone has estimated that more than 70 per cent of the professional writers in America are congre-

(Continued on Page 14)

In London They Call Them "Bobbies"

Regarded as Friend of the Citizen for Nearly a Century, the Bobby's Popularity Is in Jeopardy As Result of "Police College" and Military Changes

By John A. May

OUT OF THE MIDNIGHT SHADOWS of a seemingly deserted London street, two detectives descended upon a man who was hurrying suspiciously by. Producing badges they ordered him to open his suitcase. The man looked frightened. "I don't know who you are," he said. "Take me to a uniformed constable."

They took him. The policeman vouched that the men were detectives, and advised the man to show what was in his bag. There was nothing there but a dinner jacket and a white shirt. They let the man go, and he hurried away feeling somehow thankful that there had been a uniformed policeman near by.

For the "bobby" seems to inspire confidence. He is a symbol of safety. His blue suit and "basin hat" have become a hall mark of an elementary justice. He stands, both to the ordinary man and to the criminal, for a "square deal." It is on this foundation that the authority of the Metropolitan Police has been built.

And today the force is in the midst of the first really radical reform since the days when the "bobbies" took their nicknames from Sir Robert Peel, who founded the force over 100 years ago.

* * *

To be sure, processes and tactics have undergone continuous modernization. Detectives in laboratories pore over microscopes. Threads of cloth provide the vital clue to expert police scrutiny. Fast cars scream through the night. These things, indeed, are not the sole prerogative of the "mystery thriller." They form a part of real life at the detective headquarters. But the police view them coldly, with little romance; they are cogs in what the Criminal Investigation Department calls "technical efficiency."

Nor does Scotland Yard claim any monopoly upon the mysteries of modern police technique. Every force in the civilized world has spent years making itself technically efficient. The chemist detective is now familiar as a part of most up-to-date forces. But success behind the scenes depends on much hard work. There are those who believe that the credit for the success of any police force must go to the method in which technical advantages are handled, more than to the mere technical advantages themselves.

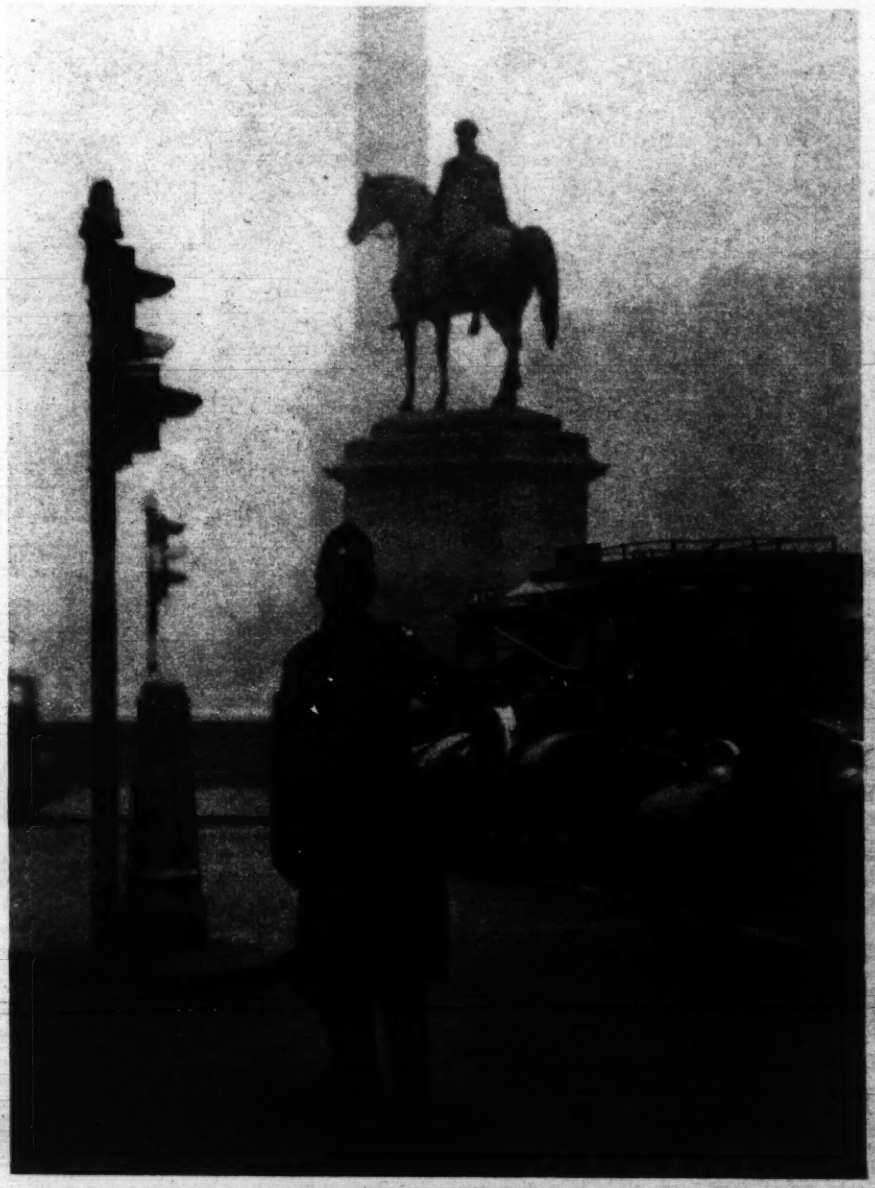
Efficiency, however, is not the "explanation" of the London police. One must look deeper to find the source of the veritable legend of constables who carry neither gun nor sword, but who rely solely upon a whistle, a truncheon and an impressive air.

* * *

There were no such legends when the "Bobby Peelers" began. They faced a difficult task. The only heritage the Parish Watchmen had left was one almost of anarchy. Crime was rampant. Footpads openly robbed those unfortunates who happened to approach them. It was estimated that one in 22 of the population of London was a criminal. And the new Metropolitan Police themselves were stigmatized as the soldiers of a new despotism, trampling over the prostrate form of Liberty.

Only when they had shown themselves to be the true guardians of the citizen, a force carrying out the common law and not the commands of a government, was it that the police threw off the more derogatory terms with which their organization had been nicknamed. Eventually in place of fear of their might grew up respect for their authority.

Today, the authority of the London "bobby" is not questioned. Foreign police come to London to learn their technique of traffic control. But they sometimes find the elusive art difficult to apply in countries where the raising of a policeman's arm seems to have little significance to the motorist. Nor apparently have all motorists learned that when the policeman stands in the middle of the road he should be, as far as possible, avoided.



ON POINT DUTY IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE © Hoppé, London
Among Other Virtues of the London Traffic Policeman Is His Almost Unfailing Courtesy to Motorists and Pedestrians.

Yet the London policeman did not suddenly become popular. He has built his authority on the success of the past. He, himself, has given reasons to be trusted by the ordinary man. And the citizen has grown up with a respect for the law, similar to the way in which the law has grown up for centuries in England with a respect for the citizen.

Thus the citizen appears as a key point in the understanding of the British police.

The policeman is after all little more than a citizen who has exchanged his "bowler" hat for headgear perhaps less smart but eminently more useful.

* * *

In Britain it has long been the citizen's duty to attempt the arrest of anyone he sees committing a felony. The policeman in turn can do little that the citizen is not also empowered to do by law. His main privilege is to be able to wear a special cut of blue suit and to walk a beat. He is carrying out some of the special duties of the citizen because most of the others are busy doing something else. He is made to understand that he is not a member of that dreaded thing in England—a special militia. It is in this light that he is understood and liked by the people of Great Britain.

Contact with the ordinary person, a sort of mutual understanding, underlies the very machinery by which detectives are made. Every "bobby on point" has a chance to be promoted to a detective's rank. But none can exchange his uniform for "plain-clothes" unless he has spent at least a year as one of the ordinary police, pacing a beat, looking for unlocked doors, and quelling argumentative motorists. In this training school, he gains first-hand knowledge of the men he is protecting and the criminals he is to fight.

One method in particular of using the plain-clothes men has helped Scotland Yard to keep down the yearly bill of crime. In each division a number of detectives watch as closely as they can the movements of known criminals. And every morning a number of "crimes telegrams" informs headquarters of the types of crimes attempted in each district as well as the suspicious movements of the criminals.

Continually, as the last taxicabs of the night merge with the first of the morning under the lights of Piccadilly, as the office workers return to their desks, as the evening tide begins to run in the Thames, the haunts of the criminal are being watched. A criminal who leaves his accustomed neighborhood finds it difficult, once he is seen, to keep out of the sight of the watchful eyes.

* * *

For a long time, the London police force has held its reputation for efficiency. But Lord Trenchard, the present Chief Commissioner, does not apparently find it easy to believe the visiting actresses, whose accents may be different but whose views on policemen are always the same: "Your policemen; they are so wonderful." Lord Trenchard has dealt in facts and spurned eulogies. Having studied the police from every angle prior to his appointment, he concluded that the time had come for drastic reforms in organization.

Lord Trenchard's contention was that while the police have continued unchanged for many years, the criminal has become more cunning. He, too, has technicalities at his command. And while he has grown more shrewd in his methods, the police, Lord Trenchard declares, have not altered their system radically enough to reset the balance.

The criminal is no longer a jack-of-all-trades, stealing at his opportunity, breaking a safe if it is easy, driving somebody's automobile away if it looks like a good one. The criminal has become a "specialist." To face this problem, Lord Trenchard has introduced certain reforms aimed at specializing the police. It is his intention to broaden the basis of recruitment, to establish a staff specially trained for its duties, and to maintain throughout the police force a constant flow of youth "and the best brains."

To this end, the ladder of success has been made easier for the young constable to climb. The number of higher posts has been increased, the recruitment of constables on a ten-year short term basis has been arranged, and the retire-at-50 order has, with the exception of Lord Trenchard himself, been rigidly enforced.

* * *

But the most controversial of all Lord Trenchard's reforms has been the establishment of a "Police College," which has been the cause of many hard words. It has been compared with Sandhurst, premier English military establishment, to its own detriment in the eyes of the public.

At the Police College young men will be trained specially for higher posts. They will not necessarily be men of previous experience in the police force. They will be a new and specially trained officer class, recruited from the universities and colleges.

To enter, the candidates must either pass a difficult special examination, which necessitates a first-class education, or show proof of having passed an examination as nearly as possible equivalent to a university degree. Bright young constables whose education may not conform with that required for the entrance examination but who show signs of cleverness will also be selected for the course.

When Lord Trenchard introduced his reforms, it was not his intention to alter the fundamental philosophy of the "bobby," or to attack the foundation on which many people believe the authority of the police as a whole has been built. But it is on these counts that he faces most of his critics.

The Police College is declared to be bound to produce a new officer class for the most part out of touch with the public and perhaps with the policemen themselves. The critics claim that those who run the force will no longer have the essential first-hand knowledge of what is happening in the minds of the public.

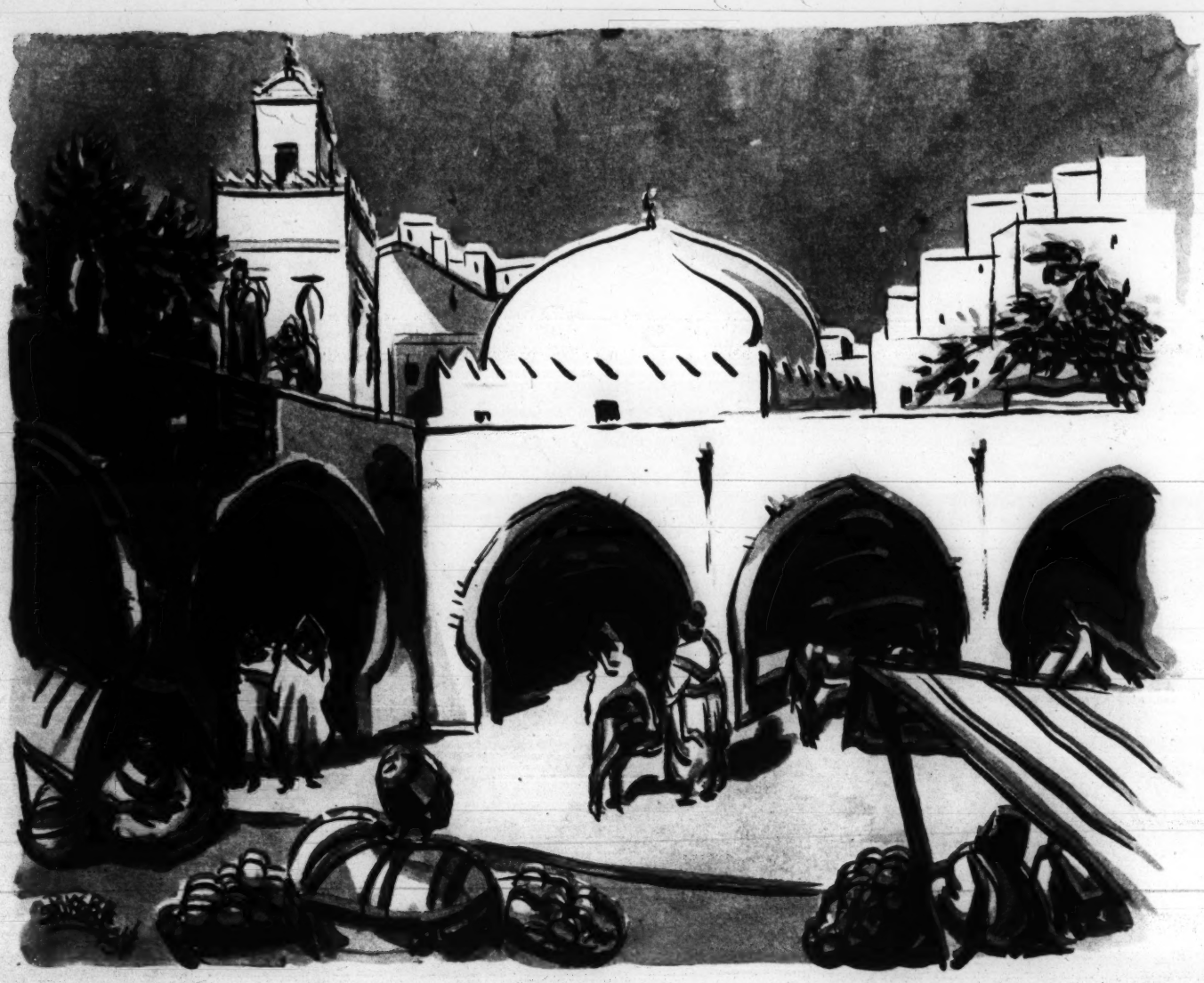
Some of the criticism leveled at the scheme would seem to have justification. The police will be in a difficult position if the public believes it is being robbed of a sturdy friend to be given an armed guardian instead. Already the music hall comedian in difficulties has one recourse which will save him—for the public has a great partiality for any joke at the expense of the "Public School P. C."

It is certain that Lord Trenchard will have to be extremely careful how the reforms are employed. They have seeds both of destruction and of growth. Echoes of the old cries that greeted the "Peelers" as they marched their first beats seem to roll again a little vaguely across London.

The new police will have to prove their value as did the first. The reforms will stand or fall according to the use to which they are put. If they are understood and employed as a means of making the police still more efficient as a public weapon for public use, then there are few conceivable reasons why they should not be a success.

Shado

Motorbus,



"... From the White Glare of the Sun, One Plunges Into Black Tunnels, Which Are Streets, Close Pressed by Tiny Shops on Either Side and Roofed by the Residences Above. . . ."

A STREET IN FEZ
North Morocco.

I HAD EXPECTED THAT CAMEL PATHS and caravans would link Ceutá with Tetuan—two of the most important cities in Spanish Morocco—but there were only roads and motorbuses, one of the latter stopping very conveniently at my hotel door. It was just like any other bus, except that instead of having one door and an aisle down the center, it had four doors leading to the four rows of seats that stretched right across the car.

Now, each of these rows of seats was divided into five well-defined leather chairs, tickets for which had to be bought in advance, thus insuring the traveler, I thought, a comfortable and uncrowded journey. On entering the bus, however, I discovered that my row was occupied by a mild little man, a German, who slept most of the way, an Englishwoman with an appalling number of books, boxes and fancy bags, two Spanish mothers with a total of seven children—and me!

In the rows behind, there was the same overcrowding, mostly due to the Arab women in their voluminous street attire. They overflowed into at least two chairs. One Arab husband, beautifully dressed, took off his shoes, folded his feet up under him and prodded his neighbors with his knees. Another, who probably would have been quite happy mounted on a bucking camel, showed great trepidation at riding in a smoothly running motorcar! But every one was perfectly good-natured and friendly. It was a pleasant trip, by and large.

There were few villages along the route. The severe, untenanted hills, when the sea was left behind, recalled some sections of the Selkirks or the Rockies. At intervals, flocks of lean sheep or herds of goats wrenched at the coarse grass. Near by, a fierce-looking shepherd squatted over a wisp of smoke that rose from a handful of green withes, or he leaned motionless on a knobby staff, not bothering to turn his eyes in our direction as we rumbled past.

Nearing Tetuan, several houses had window panes of blue glass as a protection against the white glare of the sun, and most of the roofs were flat, decorated with flower-hung copings, and peopled at sunset by the Moors themselves, black against an apricot sky, their faces turned toward the east.

Tetuan, like Ceuta, grows on the side of hills. Sidi Mandri, one of Boabdil's generals, is said to have founded it after the Conquest of Granada, which probably means that he enlarged the town already established, with the remnants of a cultured and flourishing civilization. The Moors, it will be remembered, were driven from Spain after an occupancy of 800 years.

Boabdil was the last of the Moslem rulers and Granada was the last Moorish stronghold to fall before the siege of Ferdinand and Isabella. Converting or exterminating Moors was the Queen's most satisfying pastime, and for the sake of this particular enjoyment, she was always willing to endure much. Organizing her encampment on the *vega* below Granada was somewhat exacting; building Santa Fé, after fire had destroyed many of her tents, was a fairly stiff task; upholding the morale of the army with bullfights and other simple pleasures was not always easy, for months of activity had softened the men and their thoughts were teased by visions of home. But the Queen did not flinch. She went so far as to vow not to change her chemise until the city fell —and only after six months was she able to enjoy a fresh one!

Boabdil wept after delivering the keys of Granada to "The Catholic Kings," and his forceful mother is chronicled as saying: "You weep like a woman for what you could not hold like a man!" Not a very heartening observation to hurl at a deposed monarch.

* * *

The Moors, driven from the soil they had made fruitful, from the beautiful cities they had built, fled to Moroccan villages, expanding, improving, beautifying them. It seems reasonable to suppose that Tetuan was one of these, for it would be a modern growth indeed, dating only from 1492 or thereabouts.

The families which returned from the Peninsula brought with them the keys of their lost Spanish homes, keys that are cherished heirlooms to this day. I have seen several, 12 or 15 inches long, as heavy as the hearts of those who carried them, beautifully wrought by hand and sometimes inlaid with gold or silver.

The Moor locks his doors. I suppose the larger the key, the greater the sense of security. In Tangier, where one finds a polyglot population, it is easy to distinguish between the houses of Spanish, Jewish and Moorish peoples, for the first offer charming glimpses of patios behind exquisitely made *grilles* or *rejas*, the second show at least a partially open door to tenement or private home, but the third calk all chinks through which there might leak communication with the outer world and stud their doors with formidable nails, besides a collection of bolts and locks and bars.

Dear me, yes! Among the Moors, women's place is in the home.

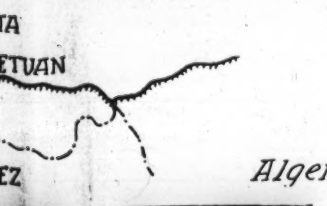
Sidi Mandri must have been a poet as well as a general, and he dreamed happily for Tetuan. How many of its 40 mosques were inspired by him, I do not know; nor which of the narrow streets leading into stairways, which are also streets, formed part of his town planning. But the result is an Arabic poem, or perhaps a piece of music, spaced by light and shadow, by solemnity and trifles, by grandeur and simple loveliness.

One cannot speak of "the Arab quarter" unless one means the major part of the town. Judging from appearances, Europeans are outnumbered ten to one. They seem very foreign to the dim aisles of Moorish streets so closely

". . . Babies, Like a Good Deal of Other Impediments, Are Worn Over the Hip. They Are Bound to the Mother's Body by Some Part of Her Voluminous Swathings; and Probably Are Protected From the Grilling Sun by the Shadow of Her Great Hat! . . ."

dows of Islam in the Sunlight: Tetuan

rbus, Instead of Camel, Carries Writer Into Morocco Where She Meets Veiled Women and Descendants of the Moors Who Built Granada



ET IN FEZ
Morocco.

By Madge Macbeth

Illustrations by Phoebe Thomson

stranger. Neither they nor men make any concessions, as in other countries, to European dress.

Women of the better class usually wear white. They are swathed beyond recognition and, to western eyes, look rather like perambulating bundles of laundry. Their shoes are invariably red.

The costume of the men is much more colorful. Let me try to describe the dress of an Arab gentleman who came to call upon me. . . . A snow-white turban covered the indispensable fez. His *chillaba*—a loose, togalike cloak—was of finest broadcloth in an ashes-of-rose shade. Trousers that reached just below the knee gave the impression of being made from soft chamois. A blue waistcoat was distinguishable under the filmiest outer covering of white linen, the collar and edges traced with narrow white braid and decorated with dozens of tiny braid buttons. The sleeves of the *chillaba* were lined with blue satin brocade embroidered with dull pink flowers. White woolen stockings and yellow *babuchas*—the heelless shoes all men wear—completed this utterly ravishing costume.

". . . Women of the Better Class Are Swathed Beyond Recognition and to Western Eyes Look Rather Like Perambulating Bundles of Laundry. . . ."

Even children abide by traditional ideas of dress. There are no "rompers" or overalls, no sun suits or beach costumes. There aren't even any sport clothes, for here youths playing football—written Futbol—wear fez, *chillaba* and *babuchas*!

Little boys and girls are quaint and picturesque counterparts of their elders not only in the matter of dress but in actions, a lad of 10 stalking haughtily past a bulky feminine figure scarcely more than half his age, who shrinks aside to give him room, who fumbles with the striped bath toweling so popular for head coverings, and who allows it to slip far enough for him to have a disturbing glimpse of sloe-black eyes.

It was my great privilege and pleasure to be invited to an Arab gentleman's home for "tea" at 7 p. m. on a rainy afternoon. Up and down murky tunnels I trailed, searching for my host's home. Only at long intervals were there small, tightly closed doors, without names and without numbers. There were no windows and the roof of the "streets" scarcely cleared the heads of the tall Moors.

Finally, the nightmare of being lost came to an end and I stood in a beautiful blue-tiled patio. As usual, a fountain dripped, decorative cages housing tiny song birds broke the bareness, and heavy-scented flowers raised masked faces as I passed up a narrow box stair.

At the door of the reception room, leading in from a gallery that ran all around the house, overlooking the patio, my host met me. Also, at the door, were ranged a row of men's yellow *babuchas*.

I have said that it was raining. I wore rubber sandals which, under protest, I removed before entering the room. Fortunately—oh, most fortunately! For the "carpet" which I would have muddied was nothing less than a runner of gorgeous pale blue satin damask, embroidered with clusters of multi-colored flowers!

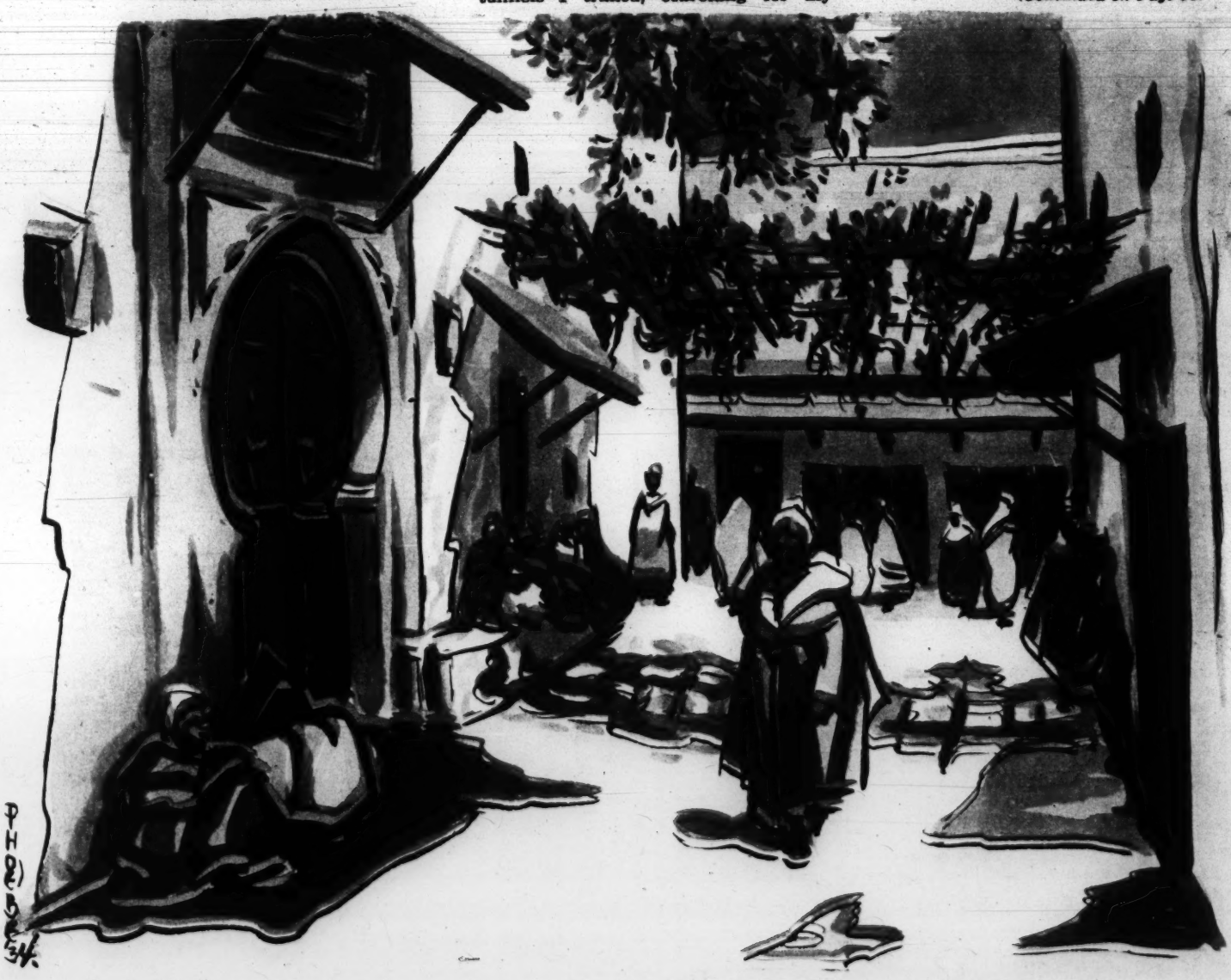
The room was 40 or 50 feet in length and oblong in shape. Magnificent tapestries "papered" the walls. A sort of platform, rug-covered and about 18 inches high, occupied the middle of the room. Around the edge of it lay dozens of cushions. At one end of the room, a flight of steps led to a higher platform where stood an immense and richly gilded four poster, proud with a canopy and coverings of gold satin.

Two Arabs were seated on cushions near the door. They did not rise when I entered, but a Spanish lawyer struggled from the platform to his feet.

(*Continued on Page 14*)

pressed on either side by tiny shops or houses that two panniered donkeys cannot pass. Tunnels, many of these streets are, roofed for long distances by the residences above or by wooden latticework draped with hardy vines.

The thoroughfares are animated but not with haste. The tall, dignified Arabs move slowly, stopping frequently to salute their friends. The scarcity of women, even in the shopping districts, immediately strikes the



". . . A Heavy Lattice Draped With Hardy Vines Forms a Protection Against the Intense Light and Heat Along Some Streets. On the Left Stands a Mosque, Outside of Which Beggars Sit Motionless, as Though Cast in Stone. . . ."

Jane Addams' Peace Laboratory

Founder of Hull-House Discovered Ground for Coöperation Among Nations by Aiding Chicago Immigrants to Live in Racial Harmony

By Dorothea Kahn

Monitor Staff Writer, Chicago Bureau

AN IMPORTANT FRONT IN THE WORLD peace movement is in a dingy industrial neighborhood of Chicago, where many of the lowest-paid workers, including numerous immigrants, live in some of the city's worst dwellings.

In Hull-House, a social settlement which she founded, lives Miss Jane Addams, the only American woman to receive the Nobel peace prize, and it is partly through experiences gained in this cosmopolitan neighborhood that Miss Addams has become so noted a figure in the movement for international coöperation.

Not that she doesn't know other countries. For nearly 20 years Miss Addams has headed the Woman's International League for Peace and Freedom; six times she has crossed the Atlantic to preside at its congresses. But it is in the Hull-House neighborhood, where so many nationalities live crowded in elbow-rubbing colonies, that her conviction has grown that peaceful solutions for all problems are both possible and practicable.

She gives credit to her neighborhood for starting her in the peace movement. A serene motherly figure, at home in a pleasant upstairs study, she recently told informally why her close acquaintance with immigrant people had led her to see the practical possibility of international coöperation. She has watched men and women, with deep-rooted national and religious prejudices, brought with them from the old world, learn to get along together, attaining what she calls "cosmopolitan relationships" through daily experiences.

* * *

There is one big open door to the Hull-House reception room and through it come Greeks and Italians, Mexicans and Lithuanians, Bulgarians and Macedonians and many others, not to mingle socially, perhaps, but to go about their own pursuits in an atmosphere of friendliness.

For a long time a quotation from the Apostle Paul was written on the wall of the Hull-House theater and it must have sunk deep in the consciousness of many who go there today: "God . . . hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth." Certainly the practical expression of this idea in the lives of Hull-House residents has had its influence.

Of course people do not give up their sense of nationalistic differences at once. If there are occasional disputes between people of different national groups in the settlement neighborhood they are eventually settled, and that is the important thing. Sometimes these disputes grow pretty warm, however. Miss Addams recalled one in particular, just after the second Balkan war, which threatened to shake the very walls of Hull-House. What was her surprise on attempting to find out the reason for the trouble to learn that the Macedonians and the Bulgarians of the neighborhood had nearly come to blows over the birthplace of Aristotle!

What matter if Aristotle lived some 22 centuries ago? It was a vital matter touching the national pride of these people. The controversy had arisen, it appeared, because the peace treaty had given to Bulgaria the piece of Macedonian land on which Aristotle was born. The Bulgarians therefore insisted that Aristotle was now a Bulgarian. The Macedonians, however, were not willing to give him up and stood up for their rights.

Miss Addams, of course, attempted to present the larger view that it didn't matter at all which country held the birthplace of Aristotle, since he had long since become a world citizen, and so peace was restored.

National sentiment is not suppressed at Hull-House, however. Through recreation and arts, every effort is made to encourage national groups to preserve their individuality in the best sense. Women who learned to weave and spin in the old world proudly show their national crafts there. Mexican men are given the opportunity to model in pottery the figures that stand out in their memory of life in the land of cactus and adobe. While Miss Addams believes that excessive nationalism is the chief disturber of the peace today, she also holds that a reasonable nationalism is to be encouraged. Internationalism implies nations, she points out. But selfish nations are no more desirable than selfish individuals, in her opinion. It is national selfishness that causes the trouble.

MISS JANE ADDAMS © Harris & Ewing

Recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1931, Not Only for Her Long and Distinguished Service at Hull-House, Chicago, but for Her Work in the Cause of World Peace.

Perhaps one explanation of Miss Addams's influence in the peace movement is that her devotion to it is founded on a rare understanding of the simple people who compose the majorities in cities. Although her nine or ten voyages to Europe and one around the world have brought her in touch with high government officials of many lands, when she speaks it is with an understanding of what peace means in a positive way to Mrs. Pappalito and her children and to Mr. Sanchez, her Halsted Street neighbors.

* * *

Peace, to this veteran who has devoted nearly a half century of effort to promoting it, is a practical relationship which makes for a better life for everybody. She is singularly consistent in her devotion to the idea, believing in the possibility of peaceful solutions for small local problems as well as big national and international ones.

She is a firm believer in the value of every effort for peace, however small. "What can a lone individual do in the face of vast international problems?" she was asked.

Her answer was to propose one immediate step: "Interest yourself in international affairs and if possible join a peace society."

Not because peace societies in themselves are so effective, she said, but because through organization one may learn of practical things to do: what bills are up in Congress and to whom to write about them and what new books on international relations are worth reading.

The more study of international affairs there is, the better for peaceful relations, Miss Addams believes. She encourages study groups in women's organizations by accepting invitations to speak before them often. She is herself an active member of the Chicago Woman's Club, serving on its committee of national and international affairs.

To the meetings which she addresses, she brings an optimistic outlook founded on study and experience. With a scholar's thoroughness she has searched the past and found that the peace movement is an old one, much older than peace societies. Temporary reverses to its progress such as wars and the failure of disarmament congresses do not discourage her as they do enthusiasts less well grounded in history. The significant thing, she thinks, is that the trend is for nations to find more and more ways to solve problems pacifically and to work coöperatively.

Despite the international recognition accorded Hull-House and its founder, they have both had their share of the sharp criticism that comes to social pioneers. Miss Addams takes praise and blame with equal composure. Essentially modest, she does what she can to prevent the growth of a Jane Addams legend which tries hard to grow up around her, making her a kind of superwoman.

At Hull-House her relations with the people of the quarter are as simple as those of any good old-fashioned neighbor. Although her days are crowded with many things, speaking engagements, reports, letters to be written, committee meetings and the like, she refuses to act like an "important" person. Anybody in the neighborhood can push open the big, unlocked door of the House and see Miss Addams.

Hull-House secretaries sometimes wish they could spare their head-resident some of these calls by giving the conventional excuse, "She's not at home," but this is impossible because she holds her office hours in the foyer of Hull-House from 4 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon, when people are returning from work, and is easily seen by all, speaking quite literally. At this time daily she receives all who come, whether it be a distinguished visitor paying respects or a little boy collecting autographs. It is not that she does not value her time (she can conclude an interview with a remarkable combination of courtesy and dispatch); it is simply that she believes that the seemingly small problem of a bewildered foreign neighbor may be just as important as the call of a celebrity.

* * *

As for the notables, they find their way here in numbers, although the Hull-House people are singularly backward about publicity. But good deeds and intelligent service have a way of advertising themselves, it seems. Certainly a path has been beaten to the Hull-House door by distinguished American and European visitors as well as by the humble neighbors. Ramsay MacDonald and Margaret Bondfield of England were house guests, and André Siegfried of France, Rabindranath Tagore of India and dozens of other notables have dined there.

These visits have more than social significance. Hull-House serves as a clearing house for ideas. Some 60 or 70 men and women from many professional fields in Chicago live there, paying their rent and other living expenses with their earnings in other occupations and giving volunteer service to the neighborhood in their leisure hours. It might be noted in passing that Miss Addams herself has paid every cent of her personal expenses in her more than 40 years at Hull-House.

When a social worker or government official from abroad comes to visit Miss Addams, he meets not only this group but other interesting Chicagoans whom his hostess thoughtfully invites in. The result is that there has been a steady exchange of thoughts on projects for social betterment, during the four decades of Hull-House.

It is hard to measure the results of these meetings in concrete terms, but it is surely more than a coincidence that the first juvenile court in the world started in Chicago, and that among its founders was Miss Julia Lathrop, a Hull-House resident. Miss Addams is averse to taking credit to her group as the originators of any reform, being too thoughtful a student of history to say, "We began it."

Progress usually comes when a number of people in different places begin to think and talk about the need for a given action, she says. Such mental preparation is what makes a new social project valid and successful when it is started. It is this kind of preparation that is needed to bring about better working relations among nations, she believes. It is her hope that more and more people will continue to think and talk about the possibilities of settling disputes peacefully, until the old habit of war is completely overcome.

Among the New Books

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

How to Become a Writer

GOING OVER A HUGE PILE of the spring books, we are more than ever impressed by the fact that in order to become a writer, the last requisite is to be able to write . . . The surest way, apparently, is to get a job at something as remote as possible from literature . . . Be a dish-washer, or a jewelry salesman, or the wife of a Prime Minister, or a common seaman, or a teacher of English, or a prize fighter—anything unrelated to the art and craft of writing . . . And be sure to leave school as early as possible—before you get a grammar school diploma, if possible . . . You may be a member either of the proletariat or of the aristocracy; it doesn't matter, so only you have neither training nor gift for writing . . . You just write whatever comes into your head . . . Since it violates all the precedents, the weary critics will hail it as a "natural" . . . It's different, so it must be good.

Critics, like publishers and producers, give their public "what it wants"—the thrill of a novelty . . . No critic wants to be called a highbrow, and none wants to miss calling a winner . . . Hence the acclamations for anything new, even for a Joan Lowell . . . Then, after you have hit 'em in the eye with your greatest-first-novel-of-this-or-any-season, the next thing to do is to write the story of your childhood . . . It need not be interesting—just a few unrelated anecdotes—it will be hailed as profound, moving, stark, life itself . . . We've had several of those already this season . . . It must be admitted that all this is good for the book business, and consequently patriotic . . . So how can it fail to be good for literature?

One of the oddest of these casuals of the book trade comes this year from England . . . You are familiar with the usual thing—the trivial reminiscences of titled nonentities . . . "Twice Seven," by H. C. Bainbridge (Dutton), is a variation on the theme . . . Its author studied Latin, but not English, in school . . . Yet he has none of the constructional virtues of the writers of ancient Rome . . . His deviations into sense are as rare as Shadwell's . . . One gathers that he attaches some significance to the recurrence of the figure seven in various connections . . . Traveling in pre-war days from England to Russia, he noticed that the number 77 appeared on several of his tickets and luggage receipts . . . He thought: "Twice 7 is 14—something is to happen in 1914" . . . There's no denying it, something did.

Bainbridge's most conspicuous friends have been a rather notorious Englishman known as Baron Corvo; the Court Jeweler to the Tsars, and Dr. Ludwig Mond . . . Fabergé, the jeweler, was a hero to Bainbridge . . . He made Easter eggs of enamel and gold, in the shape of cathedrals, for Nicholas II to give to members of his family . . . If you still question the necessity for the Russian revolution, look at the reproductions of these works of art in this book . . . Edward VII of England also collected Fabergé's baubles (we are not implying that England therefore needs a revolution too) and gave Bainbridge orders for some: "Here was the First Gentleman of Europe giving me the job which was nearest his heart . . . We were in partnership to make the most beautiful things in the world for the Greatest Lady in the Land; and we had the Greatest Maker of Beautiful Things in the world at our beck and call. What more could one want?" . . . It is enough? . . . Quite.

"Thank you for the thorough discussion on 'Pleased to Meetcha,'" writes Miss Amy Bonner.

"It is told that a prominent English woman who visited us expressed her bewilderment with regard to the correct reply to the customary American greeting, 'Pleased to meet you' (according to your Boston Transcript). No doubt there is a fitting response, if one could only think of it. Of course, one might follow the lead of the Duke of Beaufort. An American gripped the Duke warmly by the hand and said, 'Pleased to meet you.' 'And so you jolly well ought to be,' returned the aged peer, crisply.

"And we think there is the added slang alternative which would fit in when the occasion warrants when anyone pipes up, 'Pleased to meet you,' to reply with the proper intonation, 'You would!'

"We trust that it is perfectly in order, when the 'Bookman's Holiday' writes a particularly delicious and provocative bit, to have a woman poet from New York pen, or rather type, an answer. We trust that it is not *out* of order for the column to receive communications from lady poets from New York?"

Certainly not, when the communications are as charming as this one.

What Britain Learned

British Colonial Government After the American Revolution, by Helen Taft Manning. New Haven: Yale University Press.

THE LATE Prof. George Burton Adams of Yale wrote an article many years ago on the interesting subject of what, if anything, Great Britain learned from the American Revolution. He concluded that, if one judged from the debates and even from the legislation, there seemed to be little basis for a conclusion that she had learned much, if anything. In some measure Mrs. Manning's introduction seems to bear out that conclusion. "The material for a study of such opinion," she observes, "is remarkably scanty, since only one group (in all probability the most scanty) was thoroughly articulate. It was an era in which ministers and members of Parliament, merchants and capitalists, were chary of expressing their views on colonial policy, and in order to know how they regarded the colonial world we must draw conclusions from their casual utterances and their deeds rather than look for well rounded theories. The radicals alone were vocal. . . ." In which respect, if in no other, the years covered by this admirable study seem somehow to resemble certain other epochs of history.

Yet that Great Britain had learned much appears no less from her further observation that "the actual achievements of the ministers in protecting and expanding the borders of the empire at this time run so directly counter to what might appear to be the principal trend in British thought as to need some explanation." That explanation she proceeds to give in her ensuing 500 pages; and that explanation is at once clear, convincing and thorough. It is, as it were, divided into two parts, like the book itself. The first considers, as its general title, "The Fragments of an Empire," indicates the situation of the colonies and their administration after the Revolution, their reorganization, their constitutions, governors, assemblies, courts, financial problems, regulation of their trade and their administration from Great Britain. The second considers "The New Empire"—Canada, the West Indies, Cape Colony, Ceylon and Mauritius and colonial administration in England.

This volume therefore gives as comprehensive and as conclusive an answer to the problem proposed by Professor Adams as is ever likely to be given. But that answer is not to be stated briefly or categorically. It resides in endless detail of administration; in divergent situations and circumstances in the different parts of which this far from homogeneous empire was composed; in the changing attitude of minds on either side the sea; in the altering situation of the world outside that empire. It is an answer which requires historical investigation of all those elements; and to it Mrs. Manning has brought a degree of intelligence, insight, judgment and patient investigation deserving of the highest praise.

It is not a subject which lends itself to entertaining paradoxes or brilliant generalizations; and Mrs. Manning has wisely avoided the pitfalls into which so many writers on this subject—as on others—have fallen. She has given us the facts; she has studiously refrained from telling us what we should think about them. She has epitomized great masses of material into a clear and logical narrative; and, besides providing an excellent account of British colonial administration from 1782 to 1820, she has written, in effect, a history of the various parts of the British Empire during that period, for which students and statesmen should alike be grateful, and from which each should learn much.

W. C. ABBOTT

Additional book reviews appear on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week.*

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Backward, Turn Backward

First Love and Last, by Howard Coxe. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $2.

BY VIRTUE OF AN INGENIOUS departure from conventional modes of narration, "First Love and Last" is lifted above the ordinary type of novel. Since it is the story of Sally Cloud, a young member of the aristocratic section of Sparta, a New York *Main Street*, the customary method of narration would be to follow her growth from childhood, portraying in chronological order the not very unusual events of her life, until finally all the characters would slowly bud and blossom. Instead, Mr. Coxe, on the other hand, after the fashion of "All Passion Spent," begins his story with the heroine after she has reached some 60-odd years, and, as Miss Sara Cloud, is Sparta's Lady Bountiful. From this point he works backward year after year, delving into the springs of action and revealing causes after their effects have been seen, thereby giving every event a double significance.

Miss Sara's life is unfolded in orderly fashion, as though a parchment document of her history were gradually being unrolled, until at last the turbulent beginning comes to light and the whole story is revealed. Miss Sara, benevolent spinster, is seen to have been Sara, a lonely woman whose ideals have one by one been snatched away. Then the document rolls back farther, even to the '90s, and Sara is seen as Sally Cloud, young and gay, enveloped in the rosy mist of her first—and last—love. The other characters undergo a similar double exposure, in this effective means of showing the child as father of the man. Especially telling is the study of Lucius Kent, Sally's faithless lover. He is first seen when Miss Sara meets him again in 1929. He is shown as an elderly roué, florid, stout, shrewd of eye, without any apparent redeeming qualities. In view of this picture of Lucius's eventual development, the succeeding chapters relating Sally's love for him gain an effectiveness which would have been lacking had the usual order of narration been followed. It is irony of the most corrosive sort, portraying a handsome, charming young man whom the reader alone knows to be ruthless and worldly. By this oblique method, a pity for Sally is aroused, an understanding of Sara is gained, which would not otherwise have been so deep.

The remaining characters, though stereotyped, are carefully drawn; the changing background of the town through the years is sketched in skillfully; there are, too, recurrent flashes of actual world events which enhance the interest and lend an added tone of realism. Mr. Coxe's style is refreshing, his prose vigorous. It bears witness to his skill that he maintains the reader's interest even though the end of the story, so to speak, is made known in the first few pages. Mr. Coxe is often merciless in his exposure of the way in which evil turns out to be self-destructive, as evidenced in the lives of a number of the characters, but his main desire is to give a complete and sympathetic portrayal of Miss Sara, to probe under the lonely woman's protective shell of hauteur until her true nature is revealed.

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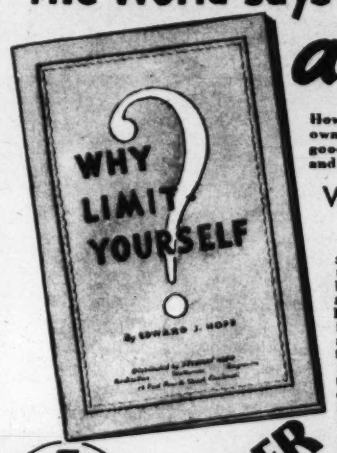

How can an author properly evaluate his own work? The world must judge of the good it has done! The world has judged—and in no uncertain terms it hails

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By EDWARD J. HOFF

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Sketches by Julia

Julia Newberry's Sketch Book, or the Life of Two Future Old Maids, by Tracy D. Mygatt. New York: Norton. $2.50.

JULIA NEWBERRY is the girl of the 1870's whose long-forgotten Diary gave such surprised delight when it was published last year. The success of the Diary called to remembrance another Julia Newberry relic, a book of sketches that she made in 1868, when she was an almost-young-lady pupil in the Pension Pelet at Geneva.

Since the sketches alone would not make a book suitable for publication, Julia Newberry's grandniece, Miss Tracy D. Mygatt, has embellished them with a history of the friendship between her mother, Minnie Clapp, and the beloved, slightly older cousin, Julia; an account of the year when the two girls were together at school in Geneva and connived at the making of the sketches; and a bird's-eye view of the whole Newberry and Clapp family, with a brief life story of the gifted Julia. Miss Mygatt's text and the sketches themselves make up a charming volume.

* * *

The two girls themselves called the sketch book "The Life of Two Future Old Maids," for audaciously, they made a pact. In Julia's handwriting it appears as the preface of her sketch book: "My cousin Minnie Clapp and I, Julia R. Newberry, she is 12 years old and I am 14, have long since decided that we will never marry but be two jolly old maids and live together in a house of our own in Chicago."

Julia then proceeded to cover the pages of her book with pencil sketches of herself and Minnie—grown-up, 20 or thereabout, all chignons and crinoline and sophistication, breakfasting on the *Chicago Journal*, playing croquet with young gentlemen in eyeglasses and sailor hats, taking tea, attending a ball, being proposed to—all quite defective in technique, but deliciously Victorian, and burstingly alive.

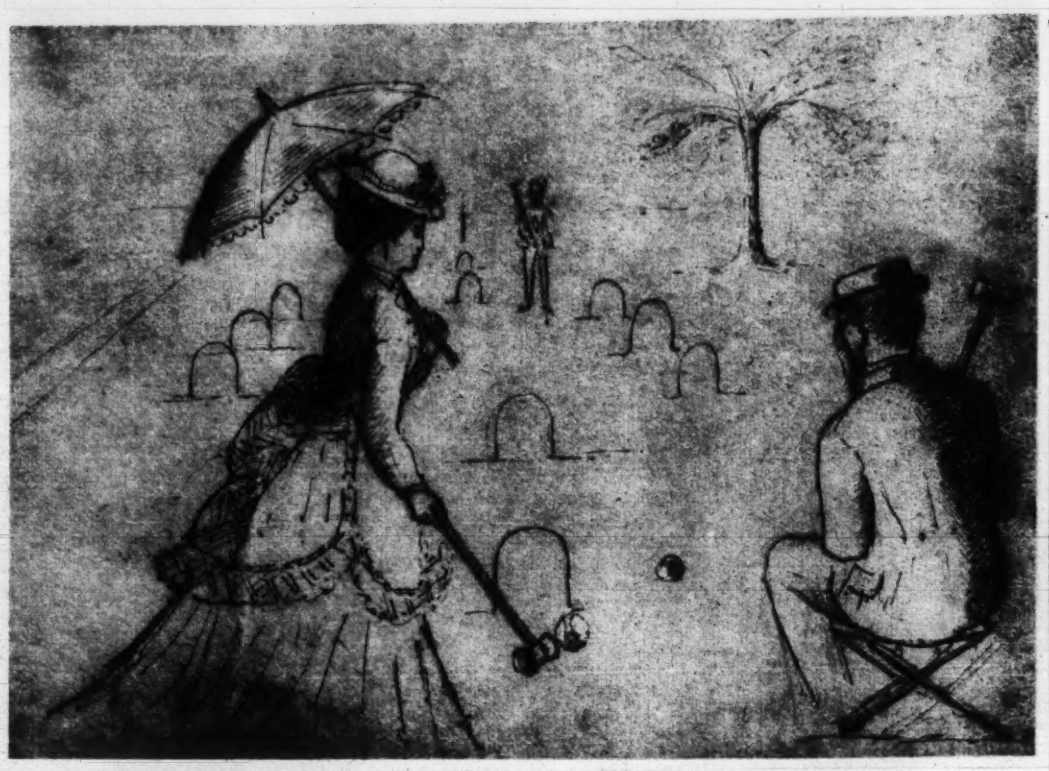
* * *

Julia made the drawings. Minnie's task was to keep other people out of their room while the work was going on—to do that and to be an appreciative spectator. As a matter of fact it was not their childish and very casual agreement to pass their lives together in spinsterdom that prompted the sketches, but Julia's driving impulse for self-expression. With allowances for a considerable pride of ancestry, of a collateral sort, in Miss Mygatt's analysis of her great-aunt Julia, young Miss Newberry really had the makings of a personage in her. She had good looks and presence, a keen and restless mind, a quality of cool discrimination, and a wit, satiric and unafraid. Until illness descended upon her she had boundless energy, and always she had initiative. Of course, too, there were wealth and social standing.

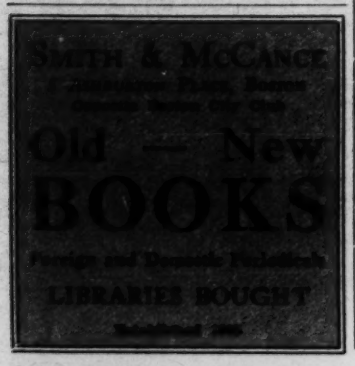
These qualities were intensified by her father's last message to her, "Be somebody, July." This injunction, which she really did not need, made her try all the harder to focus her abilities on some definite end, but she did not live to carry it out. There is a naïve notebook in which the 18-year-old girl wrote down her plans for a novel. The plan is conventional, but her don'ts for writers show her to be something of a realist—except in one respect: "Never write anything in disparagement of woman, even if it is true." Apparently Julia was a feminist first, and a realist only in the second place.

As trenchant and clear-eyed a reader as Julia herself would have been may say that the author of the text was hard-pressed for material or she would not have gone back to Julia's remote ancestor, Torf, Seigneur of Normandy. Such a reader may feel that there is rather too much to-do about little in the fine-spun narrative that doubles and redoubles on its track, though there are only about 100 pages of it. But why not be romantic and admiring like little Minnie Clapp, instead, and welcome this truly admirable piece of bookmaking, this quaintly Victorian volume, with the evocation of an almost vanished time—the time of croquet, cotillions, French sacques, polonaises, and swirling petticoats and the fabulous years of Chicago's phœnix growth?

W. K. R.



Playing Croquet—Drawn by Julia Newberry—Age 14 in 1868, From "Julia Newberry's Sketch Book."



Two Views of Swift

Swift, or The Egotist, by Mario M. Rossi and J. M. Hone. London: Gollancz. 16s. net.

The Life and Friendships of Dean Swift, by Stephen Gwynn. London: Thornton Butterworth. 18s. net.

ANYONE WHO WISHES to estimate the comparative merits and demerits of the modern and the traditional methods of biography will find stimulating matter for argument in these two lives of Swift. Messrs. Hone and Rossi are the moderns but, as they are anxious to point out, moderns with a difference. They owe nothing to Strachey. They disagree with Mr. Aldous Huxley. They are neither ironical nor picturesque. They have a scorn of the Swift legends whether black or roseate and they are firmly suspicious of Freudian pyscho-analytical interpretations to which Swift is only too inviting a case.

But if they sidle away from Freud's fantastic mechanisms, they have what is really a romantic mechanistic explanation of their own. They have sought to establish a working hypothesis of the dynamic nature of Swift—nature, be it noted, as distinct from character—and they then test the hypothesis on the available documents. The man in fact becomes a theory.

* * *

There is something very arbitrary about such a method, but all biographical methods are arbitrary and they must be judged not for their foundations only but for their results. Examining these, I do not feel that in describing and defining Swift as an egotist and in seeing egotism as the motive force and destiny of all his actions, Messrs. Hone and Rossi have really much more to tell than Mr. Gwynn, who follows the conventions of scholarship and trusts to the wavering light of imaginative sympathy.

Their method indeed suffers from a preliminary pretentiousness and a final and excessive simplicity. They flatly refuse to see any difference between the terms egoist and egotist, to start with; their Swift is an "egotist" because he is a man who is incapable of seeing anything from a point of view radically different from his own, who cannot get outside his own hide, who has no intuition of the minds and feelings of others but draws all into himself. He disregards humanity not so much because he hates it as because he is the only human being in the world. He does not calculate; against whom should the only human being calculate? He does not affirm: is not his existence enough? When he fails, that is to say when the world suddenly insists that it has as much right to live as he, and independently of him, he denies the fact not by fighting but by running away. He easily tires of effort because it is not possible to work with gusto when one is alone. So, say the authors, this is the explanation of his personal sense of politics, his dislike of the ties of marriage and of children; this is why he would commit himself to neither Vanessa nor Stella and why he fled to Ireland when Bolingbroke brought about the fall of Harley.

No moral reprobation is implied in these judgments and it is clear that such a nature is perfectly, indeed especially, compatible with the tenderness and baby language of the letters to Stella, with a sincere delight in that relationship, whatever it was, and with a high regard for truth and honor. It is, in short, possible to be an egotist and a saint, an egotist and a martyr, a great man, a mean man, a rake. In saying "egotist" one is not after all saying very much. We may doubt if the pure egotist ever existed or that egotism is more than the collective name for an arrangement of characteristic and conflicting forces. Behind, for example, the inability to get out of his hide is an obvious fear of getting out of it. Why? Whence derived? At what point finally dominant? There is the homelessness, the loneliness breeding the desire for power: everything, as the French say, has to be paid for. The pattern of egotism is interesting but the parts of the pattern are more interesting because less primitive—and that brings us to the evidence of traditional biography.

* * *

Men are differentiated more by their characters than by their natures. Mr. Gwynn arrives at conclusions not greatly dissimilar from those of Messrs. Hone and Rossi by less rigid and dramatic methods. He sees in Swift's idolatry of reason the automatic denial of instinct, life and love, when, by a paradox—which I do not see mentioned in Messrs. Hone and Rossi—it was to his instinct that he owed greatness.

The value of Messrs. Hone and Rossi's book lies in sympathetic examination of Swift's politics and religion, in its documented denial of the legend that he was dissolute, its freedom from easy sentiment about Stella, and its exposition of the crucial part Temple played in deciding Swift's temper. Stella was by no means the weak, silently suffering worshipper of the great man, but was well able to look after herself. And whether we see Swift's tragedy as a tragedy of the egotist or of a man who insisted to the point of fanatical hatred on the rational man, the Hone and Rossi book is a clarification of his case. Mr. Gwynn draws the softer, subtler and more human outlines. He has no psychological melodramas. One has to search for the secret Swift, only to see glimpses of him here and there in these pages, in asides rather than in conscious discovery. The story is no less tragic but it is told among literary men rather than among ideas.

V. S. PRITCHETT

The Politics of Money

Dollars, by Lionel D. Edie. New Haven: Yale University Press. $2.50.

IT IS THE THEME of this book that the United States has entered upon a new era. Not the New Era which now stands forth in the light of history as a decade compounded of unbridled speculation and financial ineptitude. Not even the New Deal. The change is one of those convulsions of history which are much more significant than revolutionary overturns precisely because they are not attended by blood-letting. Politics has invaded money. The center of money power has shifted from Wall Street to Washington. The change is due to the rebound from the "deflationary holocaust of 1931-33." If the Government itself does not take over the management of the price level, it will insist on the assumption of this responsibility by the Federal Reserve System, and dictate the procedure.

Clearly a tremendous responsibility is thrust upon American statesmen by this revolution. They will come more than ever under pressure from interested groups. As Dr. Edie observes, this is one revolution which had no dominantly idealistic side. The business men want the dollars of which they were deprived by the economic "holocaust." They are not interested directly in the abstract concept of a stable *general* price level. They look *at the particular prices of their own particular product.* And their disposition will be, even when those prices are raised to a new plane, to keep them going up.

Dr. Edie, who was formerly professor of finance at the University of Chicago, is too expert an economist to accept blindly all that the Roosevelt price-raising program stands for. But he extends a generous welcome to the Roosevelt *philosophy*. His economics, it is plain, is tempered by the human equation. In these circumstances it is astonishing that he should pour cold water over those who think that economic salvation can be achieved by increasing the reward of labor. Labor will gain relatively little, he says, by taking away income from management and property. Granted that the chief gain in the future, as in the past, must come from an increased total product, surely "anyone who studies the statistics of national income over a period of years is bound to be impressed" with the *maldistribution* of that income among economic groups. The studies of the only economist to whom Dr. Edie draws footnote attention may be cited. In his "Economic Tendencies in the United States," Dr. F. C. Mills shows that during the period 1922-29 common stockholders gained in real income at a rate of 16.4 per cent a year, while the general index of real wages advanced by only 2.1 per cent a year. As Dr. Mills says, we must learn to avoid such "marked inequalities of distribution" if we are to attain economic stability.

H. B. E.

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Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

Diplomacy . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

. . . The letter from Frances Prewett of London, England, in your issue of Feb. 14 is much to the point.

Compare with Nicholas Roosevelt's article in the same issue, "Diplomacy in Rags," and then ask why a suitable portion of that so-called "surplus" should not be delivered to our foreign servitors, to stop up one of the leaks that help to scuttle the ship of State? Our military units are paid, fed and clothed more or less properly, to make trouble for "our enemies" —Why not provide in like manner for those whose work is to establish World Friendships? . . .

F. B. C.

Collingswood, N. J.

Our Kind Readers . .

. . . We wish to congratulate the Monitor on the fine weekly magazine which is now a part of the Wednesday edition. Needless to say, we are including it in the Clipping Guide. . . .

A. H. Rothe,
Vertical File Service.
The H. W. Wilson Co.
New York, N. Y.

. . . I want to tell you how wonderful we think the Magazine Section of the Monitor is and how grateful we are to be able to be well informed regarding the present world conditions, knowing that we are being reliably informed when we read it in the Monitor.

(Mrs.) Charles R. Granfell
Cleveland, Ohio.

Please accept my . . . congratulations, along with the many thousands that I am sure you must have received before now, for the new Magazine Section of the Monitor. It is indeed an inspiring addition to an already greatly appreciated international harbinger of peace. . . . Thank you for such a helpful New Year's gift.

Lou Ella Arnold
Los Angeles, Calif.

* * *

Contributors . .

Luther K. Bell has been in aviation since 1918. He was traffic manager for the United States Air Mail Service of the Post Office Department when, in 1924, it instituted day and night through transcontinental service. For five years, up to July 1 1933, he was general manager of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America, Inc.

W. P. M. contributes another poem, in addition to those published on Jan. 3 and Feb. 7.

Marjorie Shuler's recent air tour of South America provided an outstanding series of articles in the Monitor. Here she is, back in the United States, and dealing with questions of special import to women with her accustomed authority.

The Naval Officer on Active Service and the Naval Historian prefer to remain anonymous.

Byers Fletcher is an American who has lived for many years in England. He recently returned to London from a visit to Hollywood. Now the secret is out. He is the author of the "Archibald" stories which have appeared from time to time on the Monitor's editorial page.

Madge Macbeth lives in Ottawa when she is not traveling. She writes stories and Phoebe Thomson illustrates them.

John A. May helps to "cover" London for the Monitor.

Dorothea Kahn gathers Chicago news for the Monitor. She has been a regular member of the staff for 10 years.

* * *

Forthcoming Articles . .

Rufus Steele has something really new to say on the liquor problem. He calls his article "The Bright Balloon."

The Future of Radio. Martin Codel, expert commentator on wireless in all its branches, explores the almost boundless prospect ahead.

Fascism and Futurism. F. T. Marinetti, founder of the Futurist school of painting and poetry in Italy, writes about Futurism as the artistic manifestation of Fascism. What Mussolini is to Fascism, that is Marinetti to Futurism.

To extradite, or not to extradite? Manley O. Hudson, Bemis professor of international law in the Harvard Law School, takes the Insull and other cases as his text in an explanation of the law of extradition.

Admiral Mark Kerr, famous as a fighting man at sea, and one of the pioneers in British aviation, thinks the submarine is a "curse." He tells why.

This UNFADED blue chambray blouse has been washed with Chipso for 2 years.
This shirt has been Chipso-washed about 78 times. NO FRAYED EDGES!
This dress is a navy blue with white dots and red piping. Washed with Chipso through 2 seasons, all colors are CLEAR AND BRIGHT.
Marjorie's dress is yellow pique. At the end of a season of weekly washing with Chipso it still looks NEW.
"Barbara's yellow voile dress has been spared harsh soap and hard rubbing. It is STILL GOOD after 2 years' wear," says Mrs. Hale.
NOTHING TOO HARSH in Chipso for a baby's clothes. "Chipso is safe for my silk stockings, too," says Mrs. Becherer, "and it has kept this silk dress lovely for 2 YEARS."
"Tommy's blouse is 3 YEARS OLD, but doesn't show its age," says Mrs. Hale. "And my green pique dress has been washed with Chipso for 2 seasons without fading or wearing thin."
Ann inherited this blue and white voile dress from Patsy. Chipso has kept it good looking for 4 YEARS.

The Hale family photographed in their home at Canton, Ohio. All clothes Chipso-washed! Back row, left to right: JIMMIE, BOB and PATSY. Front row: JANE HALE (Mrs. Becherer) with her baby JACQUELINE, TOMMY HALE, MRS. HALE, ANN, BARBARA, MARJORIE.

"Chipso is a double saver," *says youthful mother of 8 children*

"IT SAVES DRUDGERY AND IT SAVES THE CLOTHES"

Washing for eight children can be no small job, yet "I don't really mind it," smiles Mrs. George H. Hale.

Chipso's good suds SOAK dirt out. Hard rubbing is SAVED when you use CHIPSO. Yet Chipso is not harsh. "I have no trouble with colors fading," Mrs. Hale says. "We have used Chipso for years. It is as safe for the silk underwear and stockings as it is for the cotton pieces.

"Chipso suds are grand for dishwashing, too. They are not hard on my hands and they seem richer than other soaps."

Chipso is not adulterated with harsh, "dirt-cutting" ingredients. It speeds up your washday with RICHER SUDS that are SAFE. Don't endanger the clothes you have spent good money for by washing them in cheap flakes or strong granulated soaps and powders. Get a big box of Chipso from your grocer. At its low price, you will find it the best value in rich, safe soap on the market today.

Big Box . . . Low Price . . Soapier

Chipso *makes clothes wear longer*

. . Navy

(Continued from Page 3)

latter, however, being continental and not island powers, were not finally defeated until their armies had been sufficiently broken.

Some may ask what effect attack from the air will have on sea-borne commerce and its protection. The reply is that an efficient air arm is one of the weapons of the modern navy—a weapon in addition to the gun, the torpedo, the submarine and the mine. But the airplane is only a weapon and it does not make ineffective the other older weapons; and, as long as commerce is carried in surface ships, the most powerful and efficient surface unit complete with all its weapons will hold the command of the sea communications.

In a special message to Congress in April, 1908, President Theodore Roosevelt in urging the construction of four extra battleships said in part: "I can conceive of no circumstances under which this Republic would enter into an aggressive war. . . . I advocate that the United States build a navy commensurate with its powers and its needs, because I feel that such a navy will be the surest guarantee and safeguard of peace. . . . Great Britain has been saved by its fleet from the necessity of facing one of two alternatives—of submission to conquest by a foreign power or of itself becoming a great military power."

The two most powerful navies today are the British and the American. They were united during the last war in a stand against the greatest military power of modern times; and all peace-loving people sincerely trust that they will continue to stand side by side in striving to maintain the peace of the world—that they will always act in coöperation and never in competition.

Therein lies the world's greatest hope of peace. But until that peace is more firmly established and nations cease to build up and put their trust in large armies and powerful air forces, that which Mary Baker Eddy wrote in The Christian Science Journal of May, 1908, the month following the American President's above quoted speech, will remain true. Her words are as follows:

National disagreements can be, and should be, arbitrated wisely, fairly; and fully settled.

It is unquestionable, however, that at this hour the armament of navies is necessary for the purpose of preventing war and preserving peace among nations.

Men Seeking Wings

Flying was a fancy of man centuries before the first birdlike inventions sought to conquer the air. Leonardo da Vinci, in 1500, designed a machine having winglike oars, but it was not until Lilienthal and Chanute developed gliders, in 1895, that the laws of wing pitch and resistance became known.

. . Islam

(Continued from Page 9)

Proper courtesies exchanged, he sank stiffly down again and I took the cushion next to him.

The Arabs spoke beautiful Spanish, far better than did the Spaniard. We talked of Moorish history, of the too-rapid western progress, of the defeatism of many inventions. Presently, my host clapped his hands and a parade of Nubian women filed in with "tea." There was a gold samovar, a gold canister, and a little table six inches high, inlaid with gold. There were ruby glass goblets each standing in a gold filigree coaster. A huge basket of breadstuffs seemed to give a jarring note, but to me were more palatable than the pink sweets that tasted like fish.

Tea was made with lukewarm water and without cream, in the ruby goblets. They were half filled with mint. Then, there was placed before my host a small chest, made of ruby glass also, and about the size of a doll's trunk. It was bound with filigree gold, and had three beautiful little locks, to which he applied a tiny key, which he wore.

My eyes bulged. What glorious treasure was he going to display? The first lock flew back. Conversation faltered as we watched him. The second lock flew back. I held my breath and trembled . . . pearls, perhaps . . . rubies . . . uncut emeralds. . . . The third lock gave, and there before my astonished gaze lay a pile of huge cubes of—sugar!

* * *

"You would find our way of living dull, Señora?" one of the Arabs asked me.

I nodded, laughing, and for a while we discussed the restrictions imposed upon women by their social order. Naturally, he tried to justify these, one of his chief arguments being that the women themselves wished to be "sheltered."

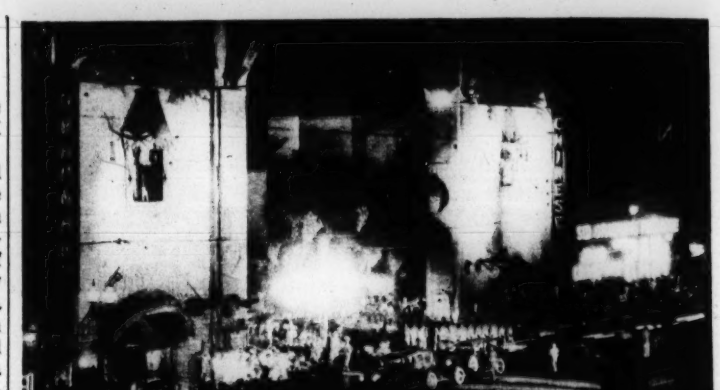
"We wish our homes to be refuges of tranquillity and peace," he continued. "No noise, no confusion of comings and goings. We have no gramophones, no telephones, not even noises from the street."

"That part I should like," I said. "But what of music? Don't you want music in your homes?"

He smiled slowly. "Shall I tell you the three sounds most acceptable to an Arab's ears?" he asked.

"Please."

"They are the whisper of a fountain." . . . He paused and the thin tinkle of water was sweetly audible. . . . "The chirrup of birds." . . . He paused, and from the cages below came flute notes, faintly. . . . "And the voice of the Beloved." . . . He paused, but the silence was unbroken.



"A HOLLYWOOD PREMIER" Ewing Galloway

Sid Grauman's Chinese Theater Is the Scene of Some of the More Opulent Openings for "Super-Super" Cinema Productions.

. . Money in Air

(Continued from Page 2)

aviation objectives. If they are primarily military, let them be identified and paid for as such. If they are primarily commercial and are intended to stimulate the growth of a truly competitive industry which shall be self-supporting as quickly as possible, then much can be done by the Black committee to save tax money and also give opportunity to small independents as well as to the big groups.

That the President was aware of these intricate ramifications seems certain. Even before he announced the canceling of all air mail contracts, he provided for an independent study of our national aviation problem, under Mr. Walter M. W. Splawn of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and representatives of the Post Office, Commerce, War and Navy Departments.

The true friends of aviation look hopefully to Senator Black and Mr. Splawn for constructive reports. Possibly no other industry has, in so short a time, taken so firm a hold on the interest of the American people. In the 30 years since Orville Wright made the first flight, many have envisioned an aviation industry as typifying man's aspiration for peaceful dominion over beliefs of time and space.

While some have been intent on developing an instrument of destruction, others have been patiently laboring to prove that the true glory of the art lies in useful commerce. While some have abused the generosity of the Government and the trust of investors, others, within these very groups, would doubtless gladly relinquish all that seems to have been wrongfully accumulated by themselves or by the industry as a whole to enable it to attain self-supporting self-respect.

In examining the reactionary aspects of aviation in finance and politics, sight must never for a moment be lost of the fact that, regardless of wasteful practice or worse, the airplane has become indispensable. In engineering we lead the world. The military services have received steadily improving equipment. Revenue from the sale of air mail stamps—which was $6,000,000 in the fiscal year 1932—should grow, and will grow, with more active encouragement. Air transport at speeds up to 150 and 200 miles an hour is an accepted mode of travel to increasing thousands. It is this, the constructive purpose of aviation, that Senator Black and Mr. Splawn have the opportunity of permanently advancing.

. . Hollywood

(Continued from Page 6)

gated in Hollywood and vicinity. This interesting estimate was mentioned recently to a certain studio official. He is a man of authority, in fact one of a committee which passes final judgment on stories submitted by the story department.

"Seventy per cent!" he exclaimed, with a slight Yiddish accent. "Baloney! There ain't so many professional writers in America."

There can be no doubt that splendid stories have been and are being written for the films, but the public sees and hears them only after they have passed through the machine, and unfortunately there are many cogs on the wheels like the official described above.

All the "70 per cent of American writers" congregated in Hollywood do not write for the films. They all want to, but some have not yet been able to "crash the gate." They view the studio battlements afar off with longing but philosophic eyes. Why worry? The climate of California is nearly always genial, and food is cheap.

There may be "jam tomorrow"—the story editor has had the manuscript three weeks now—it may even have reached the committee. Next week may come a call to write the dialogue, to assist the director, the casting director, even to play a part!

Why worry? You can get a fine lunch at Billy's Cafe on Sunset Boulevard for 20 cents. And sometimes it all comes true, just as dreams do sometimes, for remember, anything can happen in Hollywood. Youth and the spirit of adventure—how often Hollywood calls to those possessing these qualities! And how often they respond. From every state in the Union, from nearly every country abroad they come eager, expectant, to assail those carefully guarded walls that surround the great machine.

"Jam tomorrow" is the slogan that surges round the walls of Hollywood. The California sun is shining, there is comradeship, and there is always ice cream included in the 20-cent lunch at Billy's round the corner.

"Have you ever seen a dream dancing?
Well, I have."

So will you who respond to the lure of Hollywood. You will see the dream dancing sometimes to rhythmic measures, beautiful in its illusion. Sometimes you will see it dancing slowly as if it were very, very tired, and sometimes you will see it leaping wildly to strange discordant music. But you will not be surprised nor dismayed at these erratic changes in the dance if you remain long enough in the phantasmagoria.

Anything can happen in Hollywood, even Success. So say a hundred thousand or more of "jam tomorrow" sloganeers, and all of them can't be wrong, can they?

What's the best age to BEGIN WRITING?

There are no age limits in writing. Some of Rudyard Kipling's best work was produced before he was twenty-one. And while still in her teens, Louisa M. Alcott began to earn her living with her pen.

On the other hand, there are any number of "late starters" who ended by achieving conspicuous success. George Eliot, Emerson Hough and Morgan Robertson all began in their forties, William de Morgan was past sixty when he turned out his first novel. And Joseph Conrad could not even write English until he was thirty-seven.

These examples indicate that in the writing profession age is a real asset. The longer you live, the clearer becomes your understanding of life and human nature . . . and the more you have to say.

An N.I.A. Student in the "over 40" class

"When one is in the late forties, and has his first article accepted and paid for at current rates by a magazine of such outstanding literary merit as The Saturday Review of London, England, it provides a thrill that words cannot describe. Such has been my experience today, and as the article was written after I had completed only three months of the N. I. A. course, it speaks volumes for the value of the training received through the course."

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. . Clubs

(Continued from Page 5)

There are no possible figures with which to estimate the state costs of organizations, headquarters, magazines and bulletins, more postage, pens and paper, more conventions, more flowers, meals and new clothes.

Then, to make the picture complete, must be reckoned the local costs, club dues, more bulletins and magazines, more postage, pens and paper, more flowers, meals and new clothes. There are contingent funds and reserve funds, emergency funds and endowment funds, scholarship funds and philanthropic funds, all of them requiring upkeep.

Again, there are no figures covering the cost and maintenance of clubhouses, the city clubs perhaps being the most lavish with respect to buildings and budgets, although that by no means implies extravagance, but merely a more generous providing. Of the organizations in the General Federation of Women's Clubs, 958 have their own houses with a total investment of about $20,000,000. And then there are business and professional women's clubhouses, nurses' clubs, teachers' organizations, and athletic clubs, to mention just a few.

* * *

Many women's organizations began on a very slender purse. It was said of the national suffrage organization in the early days that Susan B. Anthony's reticule was at once its treasury and card file. In 1922, the General Federation bought its headquarters in Washington at a cost of $70,000, with furnishings bringing the total investment to $125,000. The organization is now raising an endowment fund of $2,000,000, half of which is to remain in the states and half go to the national.

The National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association occupies a building which with its land in New York City cost $1,350,000—the gift of Miss Grace Dodge and a few friends. The association paid $222,600 for equipment. The organization has a fine program of work, the budget in 1934 calling for $1,637,500, of which $927,500 is estimated from endowment and revenue-producing activities, leaving $710,000 to be raised by popular subscription.

To return to Washington, the National Woman's Party was given a historic house by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont. On resale when the Government made developments in the area, it brought about $300,000. The organization bought itself a new house and has $180,000 in a permanent fund, which Mrs. Belmont wisely stipulated should be under the administration of a group of women who handle fortunes of their own.

* * *

The National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs has one of the most effectual taxing schemes of any of the organizations, since every member, when she contributes her local club dues, pays something to her state which is variable, according to the state rules, and a fixed amount of $2 to the national. On these $2 dues the national maintains offices in New York City, publishes a magazine, sends field workers, keeps up an educational, vocational, and research department, and helps to finance the international.

Washington is an active center for headquarters. The National League of Women Voters, the American Home Economics Association, the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, the American Association of University Women, and the National Women's Trade Union League are among the groups which maintain permanent offices there.

In Evanston, Ill., is the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union with its permanent office building on the same land which also has the old home of Frances E. Willard. The union also has a pleasant summer home at Chautauqua, N. Y. But its liquid revenues are even more enticing. Between 1920 and 1924 the organization marked its fiftieth anniversary by raising $1,000,000. Each year some of this is spent to bring the receipts up to the budget of about $100,000, but about $500,000 still remains on hand.

* * *

It would appear that women's organizations are well-endowed, with "dots" in addition to the riches of experience and accomplishment which they could bring to any possible future amalgamation of men's and women's groups. It would be impossible to predict how far this trend in the woman's movement may develop, but there are moves in the direction of joint organizations. The National Education Association has both men and women members and alternates its presidents to recognize both. The National Federation of Business and Professional Women has been setting up local service club councils of both men and women. The citizens' councils for constructive economy, founded recently, have included both men and women.

When women asked for the vote they always said they wanted to work not against but with men. Since women became enfranchised there has been a controversial point of view, some holding that women's groups would suffer if they admitted men members, others believing that they would gain. It now appears likely that more and more experiments will be tried tending toward groups composed of both men and women.

Gas Replaces Petrol

What is declared Great Britain's first public compressed gas filling station, for gas-driven motor vehicles, was recently opened at Chesterfield, Eng., by Mr. Ernest Brown, the Minister for Mines, as the result of a long series of practical experiments carried out by the Chesterfield Tube Company, and the transport and gas departments of the Chesterfield Corporation.

Omnibuses and other vehicles have been converted from petrol into gas-driven vehicles at relatively small cost, while the running costs of gas as against petrol are reported to be about one-half.

Tests revealed that there was no check in speed, while there was an entire absence of exhaust fumes and that these engines started up more easily under all climatic conditions, even running quieter. No difference in power output was noticeable between petrol and gas.

It is expected that in the near future other such plants or stations will be put down throughout the country.

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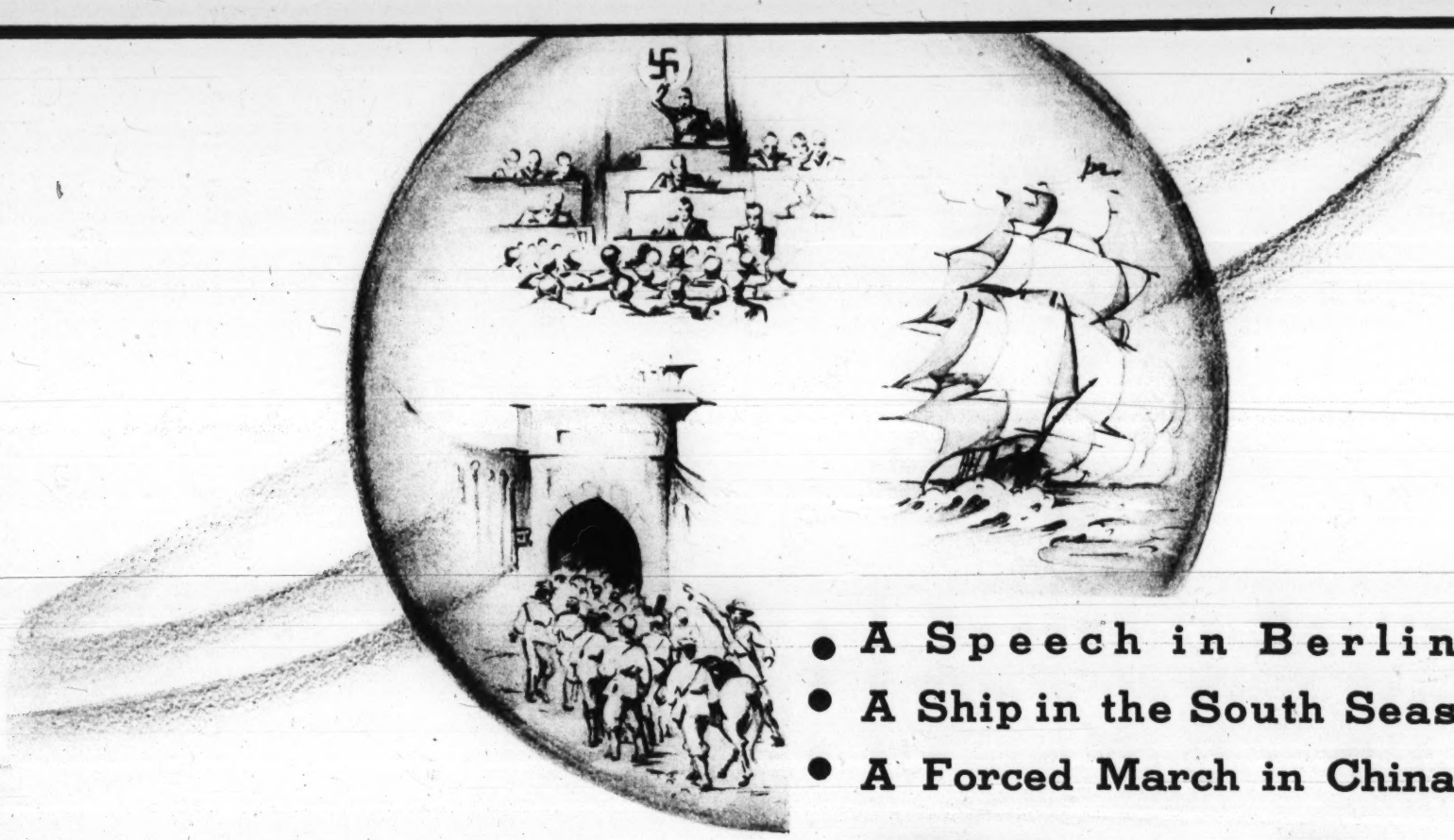

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- **A Ship in the South Seas**
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